FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 032 *15 February 1983*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Latin American Parliament Concludes Meeting 11 Feb A 1

ARGENTINA

Rumors of Bignone-Junta Disagreements Reported B 1
Bignone Denies Resignation B 1

BOLIVIA

MIR Leader Denies Move To Kill Siles Zuazo C 1
Velarde Issues Declaration on Foreign Policy C 1
PCB Repudiates Statement C 1
Finance Minister Denies Alleged Devaluation C 2
Communist Party Urges Regime To Become Stronger C 2
[Havana]

BRAZIL

Iraq Claims 'Devastating' Weapon Built in Brazil D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 12 Feb]
Warning Against Von Baumgarten Investigation Reported D 1
Siles Zuazo Invited to Brizola Inauguration D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Reshuffles Cabinet, Explains Changes E 1
New Cabinet Members Named E 1
New Cabinet Takes Oath E 1
Pinochet Explains Changes E 1

COLOMBIA

Government Issues New Economic Measures F 1
Bomb Slightly Damages Newspaper's Offices F 1
350 Guerrillas Reportedly Accept Amnesty F 1
FARC Forces Surrounded by Army at La Macarena F 2
[EL SIGLO 2 Feb]

ECUADOR

Valencia on Nation's Foreign Policy Premises G 1
Energy Minister Says Oil Price 'Not Floating' G 1

PARAGUAY

Asuncion Daily Scores U.S. Human Rights Report H 1
[PATRIA 10 Feb]
Alleged Communist Dies While Under Detention H 1
[ABC COLOR 11 Feb]

PERU

Armed Forces Request Closing Down of Two Dailies J 1
[EL DIARIO DE MARKA 5 Feb]
Government To Reduce Public Investments J 1
Havana Cites Murder Charges Against Police J 1
Parties Ask Paraguay To Spare Prisoner [Havana] J 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Calls for OPEC Unity Against 'Intrigue' L 1
Minister Denies Alleged Enders Statement [Managua] L 1
Bid for Full Nonaligned Membership Withdrawn L 2

MEXICO

Editorial Rejects U.S. Human Rights Concern M 1
[UNO MAS UNO 9 Feb]
Sepulveda Amor Says Country Rejects Provocations M 1
Relations With UK Viewed on Eve of Queen's Visit M 2

PANAMA

'Kindle Liberty' Exercises With U.S. Begin 11 Feb N 1
[Havana]
Opposition Requests U.S. Aid To Stop Paredes' Candidacy N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 11 Feb]
Liberals Deny Charge [LA PRENSA 12 Feb] N 1
PDC Reacts [LA PRENSA 13 Feb] N 2
Amado Denies Statement on Military Maneuvers N 2
[LA REPUBLICA 6 Feb]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Monge Cancels Trip to Mexico P 1
More on Cancellation P 1
Foreign Ministers Hold Meeting on Area Problems P 1
Press Release on Meeting P 3
French Roving Ambassador Arrives for Visit [Havana] P 4
Minister on Modernization of Police Force P 4

EL SALVADOR

Statement on 1984 Election Causes Concern P 5
PCN Says It Ignored During Kirkpatrick Visit P 5
'Political Prisoners' Begin Hunger Strike P 5
Editorial Warns Against Foreign Interference P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 14 Feb]
Army's Use of White Phosphorous Denounced [Managua] P 6
Paper Questions Call for Political Solution P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Feb]
Radio Venceremos Reports on FMLN Activities P 8
Ambassador Hinton Disparaged P 8
FMLN War Bulletin P 8
Army Withdrawal in Morzan P 11
FMLN Seizes Agua Caliente P 11
Central Front Actions P 11
More on Suchitoto Action P 12
Air Actions Decried P 12
FMLN Victory Forecast P 13
Rebels Control of Road P 14

GUATEMALA

Army, Civilian Groups Kill 31 Rebels in Clashes P 15
Self-Defense Groups, Patrols Clash; 25 Killed P 15
[PRENSA LIBRE 4 Feb]
President Rios Montt Defends Special Courts P 15
URNG Denounces Refugee Situation at Border [Havana] P 16
Government Makes 10-Percent Budget Cut P 17
Released Suspects Pledge To Return if Asked P 17

NICARAGUA

U.S. Army 'Ready To Intervene in El Salvador' P 18
Ortega Views U.S. Policy on 'Face the People' P 18
Havana Cites Ortega Statement P 19
Ortega Meets With Soviet Peace Mission P 19
Paper Views Purposes of Kirkpatrick Visit P 20
[BARRICADA 9 Feb]
Station Links Panama Exercises to 'Big Pine' P 21
Ramirez on People's Hopes for Papal Visit P 21
Foreign Minister on Extended Overseas Trip P 22
French Roving Ambassador Arrives for Visit P 22

CUBA

Lionel Soto Delegation Arrives in Moscow Q 1
CEMA Meetings Q 1
CEMA Plans for Cuba Q 1
Party Talks With Syria Open in Damascus Q 2
More on Montane Visit Q 2
Delegate Calls for World Treaty on Non-use of Force Q 2
Angola's Jorge on Cuban Troop Withdrawal Q 3
Health Meeting With U.S. Professionals Begins Q 3
Nonaligned Fishing, Boatbuilding Meeting Closes Q 3
Almeida Bosque Receives New Ghanian Ambassador Q 3

SURINAME

Daysi Bouterse Warns About Invasion Threat U 1
Country Complains to Netherlands About Charge U 1

LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT CONCLUDES MEETING 11 FEB

PY112226 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0005 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Feb (NA) -- The Latin American Parliament supported today the process of return "to the constitutional and democratic order" initiated in Argentina and expressed hope that "a freely elected Argentine congress" will be incorporated into this parliament this very year. In another matter, it urged the Latin American governments to study the possibility of reaching an agreement on common action aimed at reducing "the pressure on their economies," to pay their foreign debt, which was estimated at $300 billion all told. The Latin American Parliament members who met in this capital also confirmed their recognition of the Argentine "historical and legal rights" over the Malvinas Islands. These remarks are included in the final document issued by the Latin American Parliament at the end of the 2-day meeting held at the city hotel in this capital.

Other resolutions approved during the meeting were the condemnation of the coup in Suriname and the decision to urge Latin American governments to render their "resolute support" for the integration processes in the continent. For this reason they handed over to the Latin American governments the project of the Latin American economic community approved by the Parliament. This initiative was considered the basis and the starting point for the preparation of a multilateral treaty.

The Latin American Parliament also expressed its repudiation "of all forms of terrorism" for considering its methods as being "antidemocratic, irrational and inhuman." In this regard it pointed out the current situation in Peru and condemned the murder of eight Peruvian journalists by peasants in the zone where the terrorist movement Shining Path centers its activity.

The parliament also reported that a new European American inter-parliamentary conference will be held in Brussels, Belgium, in June this year. The Latin American parliament members also complained to their European counterparts about the protectionist measures imposed by European governments through the EEC.

They also noted that there will be new meetings of the Economic Commission of the Latin American parliament (in June this year in Curacao), of the Political Commission (in October 1983 in Quito), of the Human Rights Commission (in January 1984 in Santo Domingo) and of the Culture Commission (in May 1984 in Lima).

In their meeting held in Buenos Aires, the board of directors paid homage to the memory of three Latin American democrats who died recently: Arturo Illia, Ricardo Balbin and Manuel Fernandez Marmol, vice president of the Dominican Republic. The Latin American Parliament also expressed support for a process similar to that in Argentina, in terms of democratization, by the current military governments of Chile and Uruguay.

The deliberations were presided over by Nelson Carneiro, of Brazil, head of the Latin American legislative body. Present also were the Vice Presidents Humberto Celli (from Venezuela), Ambiori Diaz Estrella (Dominican Republic), Marco Proano Maya (Ecuador), Humberto Pelaez (Colombia), Secretary General Andres Townsend Escurra (Peru), Alternate Secretary Luis de Leon Arias (Panama), Assistant Secretary Juan Onofre Bikker (Netherlands Antilles) and the head of the Technical Department Enrique Barrios Barrios (Venezuela). Present on behalf of Argentina were radical Senator Luis Leon and former provisional president of the last Peronist government Italo Luder, who in 1965 and 1975 respectively were presidents of the Latin American Parliament.

RUMORS OF BIGNONE-JUNTA DISAGREEMENTS REPORTED

PY101620 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Feb (TELAM) -- In reply to a question asked by journalists at the Casa Rosada concerning press reports on disagreements between the executive branch and the military junta, the presidential spokesman stated that time will prove whether this is true, which I do not believe. Dr Eduardo Maschwitz, who met with President Reynaldo Bignone last night, added that this subject cannot be taken lightly, because it is very delicate. I believe that this rumor was invented by the one who reported it.

Concerning other subjects, Maschwitz confirmed the president's intention to resolve, sometime this week, the subject of the dialogue with the political leaders. The presidential spokesman emphasized that "The president is interested in holding a dialogue," adding that the week begins on Sundays and ends on Saturday. Therefore, we still have some hours left to learn whether the dialogue is to be held and what will happen.

Asked about widespread reports regarding the possibility that some politicians might be tried for slander and libel, Maschwitz stated that I have learned about this from the newspapers lately. However, this subject had to be dealt with by the Interior Ministry. I do not know whether it will be studied. It might be.

Maschwitz concluded by stressing what he had said last Tuesday, that the president of the nation is not waiting for instructions from the military junta to hold the dialogue.

Referring to the announcement made last year regarding concerted action with the parties, Maschwitz told the journalists that the military junta communique was clear: "The communique transferred all the responsibility for the dialogue to the president and gave him total freedom of action."

Bignone Denies Resignation

PA121320 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0859 GMT 12 Feb 83

[By Jane Klima]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone emphatically denied last night that he has presented his resignation to the military government junta, while press speculation persisted about recent differences in the government junta regarding Argentina's planned return to democracy. Asked by newsmen whether he had presented his resignation -- even if verbally and only to the 3-member junta -- President Bignone, who was preparing to travel to the seaside city of Mar Del Plata to enjoy the weekend, responded: "Absolutely not."

The president also denied that there are differences of opinion between him and the Armed Forces commanders in chief who make up the junta -- the foremost organization of military power -- and also dismissed the possibility that there will be important changes in the government.

Shortly before, the Pink House (government palace) had released a communique announcing that the government will issue an electoral program before the end of the month, and that the interior minister will coordinate the meetings to be held by the president with the various political party leaders beginning on 17 February.

The communique of the Public Relations Secretariat of the Presidency was issued following a meeting between President Bignone and Interior Minister General Llamil Reston who immediately left for the Mediterranean city of Cordoba on a brief vacation.

The presidency had previously announced that many political parties have not yet set a date for the talks with the president to be held during the coming 2 weeks. But the only important organization that has not committed itself to be present at the presidential palace is the Justicialist party (Peronist), whose official newspaper LA VOZ yesterday announced that the decision will be left pending until it is clear who is holding power in the government of the country.

President Bignone stressed that the government has always considered the opinions of politicians, and indicated that although electoral guidelines have been announced "it is not the same as adopting a resolution."

"The consultation with the politicians," he added, "is a contribution of ideas from the politicians to the government and from the government to the politicians, because what the government wants is to achieve the best solution for the country."

He explained that the speculations about alleged imminent changes in the government are inaccurate. "That rumor possibly dates back to 1 July of last year, because since then there have always been rumors of the president's resignation or a cabinet shuffles; and up to now there has been only one (resignation), which was resolved in 24 hours," he noted.

President Bignone took office on 1 July 1982 after his predecessor, Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, was dismissed following the Argentine defeat in its war with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

The president described his relationship with the commanders in chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Force as "absolutely smooth."

Well-informed sources stated yesterday that the Armed Forces were at odds over the strong criticism of the military government by the politicians, who want to impose strict terms on President Bignone during their conversations with him.

"I meet with the junta, I meet with the commanders individually and we talk on the telephone; and I would ask you (the newsmen) please not to make a mystery of this," he stressed.

He announced that he will meet with the members of the junta on Monday to assess the current national situation, adding that "We do so frequently, because my contacts with the junta are absolutely smooth."

Queried whether the electoral program might coincide with the request of the majority organizations for the transfer of power to become effective on 12 October, the president reiterated that such a close date could lead to hasty elections without proper organization.

"If they chose to transfer power on 12 October, it would necessitate a short electoral process, which would later be questioned in principle by those who lost the elections. What we want is a solid institutionalization of the country which cannot in any manner be established for 2 months more or 2 months less or 1 month more or 1 month less, "he explained.

The junta has pledged to relinquish power to a civilian government elected in March 1984, and President Bignone has announced that the elections will be held on 6 November.

MIR LEADER DENIES MOVE TO KILL SILES ZUAZO

PY121950 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] La Paz, 12 Feb (AFP) -- The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) has termed slanderous and false reports about the MIR's alleged attempts to assassinate Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Oscar Eid Franco, a member of the MIR Executive Board, reiterated that his party has long been known for its invariable respect for human rights and its unblemished democratic record.

VELARDE ISSUES DECLARATION ON FOREIGN POLICY

PY101336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] La Paz, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado today released a written declaration on Bolivia's foreign policy. In the declaration, Foreign Minister Velarde Dorado emphatically condemned all types of subjugation of third world countries. In this regard, he repudiated the occupation of Afghanistan by foreign troops. The foreign minister's declaration was unexpected and it was made at a time when conservative sectors are charging the government with adopting a prosocialist stance. Velarde Dorado stated that as a member of the Nonaligned Movement, Bolivia "respects the principles contained in the UN Charter and abides by the established rules of the self-determination of the peoples, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries and respect for the sovereignty and integrity of other nations." The Bolivia Government's nonaligned and third world foreign policy was recently evidenced by the establishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba and Nicaragua and the recognition of the PLO and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

PCB Repudiates Statement

PY110219 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Regarding the statement issued by the foreign minister condemning the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan, Senator Jorge Kolle Cueto said that it misinterprets the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] nonaligned position. Speaking for the Bolivian Community Party [PCB], Senator Kolle Cueto said that the PCB cannot agree with the [word indistinct] statement issued by the foreign minister for the UDP Government. The following is what Kolle Cueto said in this regard.

[Begin Kolle recording] I believe that the statement issued by Mr Velarde Dorado is a misinterpretation of the UDP Government's nonaligned position. Like the African statesman Nkrumah, we believe that nonalignment is the defense of the nationalist and revolutionary ideal of a nation's sovereignty against imperialist aggression. This also extends to our solidarity with those who are struggling to gain their sovereignty. [end recording] Since Kolle alledges that this statement was not discussed by the UDP or the cabinet, he was asked whether the foreign minister and his party, the MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left] have adopted a unilateral position in this statement. Kolle said:

[Begin recording] [Kolle] I believe this is a statement issued by the foreign minister.

[Question] A position in this regard has not been discussed at the UDP level?

[Answer] No, it has not been discussed at the UDP level or by the cabinet.

[Question] Does this mean that since Foreign Minister Mario Velarde is acting as a government spokesman, the MNRI has adopted a unilateral decision?

[Answer] According to the Constitution, the person responsible for the country's foreign policy is the president, that is, President Siles Zuazo, who is also the leader of the UDP, and as such he has to comply with the UDP Government program. However, since as president of the republic he has not expressed his position in this regard, it cannot be said that this is a government position. [end recording]

FINANCE MINISTER DENIES ALLEGED DEVALUATION

PY120151 La Paz Cadena Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Flavio Machicado dismissed any possibility of a devaluation during an interview held this afternoon with Bolivian journalists.

In answering questions posed to him the minister asserted that Siles Zuazo's government has the firm purpose of maintaining the current dollar exchange rate. He also pointed out that the country has managed to attain a certain financial recovery during the past few months and that proof of this is that the country has foreign currency available to cover (?urgent) needs.

He said that he favors the maintenance of strict and close relations with the IMF in view of the economic situation which the country is enduring. He also pointed out that the corrective measures should be implemented as conditions allow. He also said that he favors some changes in the economic policy outlined on 5 November with the purpose of reactivating the Bolivian economy. He then pointed out that currently Bolivia maintains a very good relationship with the IMF. [recorded passage indistinct]

In referring to the situation of private enterprise, Minister Flavio Machicado stated that it is facing difficult situations. In sum, private enterprise lacks the necessary resources to carry out its activities.

COMMUNIST PARTY URGES REGIME TO BECOME STRONGER

PA150028 Havana in Quechua to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Jorge Kolle Cueto, secretary general of the Bolivian Communist Party, has said that the current government must become stronger in order to achieve democracy.

He told (?Poland's) Voice of the Proletariat [Voz Proletaria] that Bolivia is undergoing a serious economic crisis. Sabotage by the U.S. monopolies must also be taken into consideration, he said, since the imperialists want to see the government's plans crushed. Bolivia is making great sacrifices to develop its economy, he added.

IRAQ CLAIMS 'DEVASTATING' WEAPON BUILT IN BRAZIL

PY141407 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 83 p 5

[Text] The Iraqi Government is awaiting the delivery, "within the next few months," of a "terrible weapon" purchased abroad. The weapon's devastating power will be able "to halt any aggressive action." The news agency LINC [expansion unknown] attributed the report, which was published by a newspaper in Baghdad, to a military officer of the Iraqi staff and noted that the weapon, now under construction, was reportedly ordered from Brazilian manufacturers. "We will be able to destroy and even smash hostile forces without resorting to nuclear weapons," the officer noted. The source cited by the newspaper gave no details of the weapon and it did not confirm that it was being built by Brazilian military equipment manufacturers either. However, the officer was quoted as saying that "the weapon's capacity to destroy is staggering."

The main Brazilian suppliers of military equipment and services to Iraq are Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc] and Avibras Aeroespacial. Engesa supplies Iraq with wheeled armored vehicles and their ammunition, as well as other machine-made [reusinados] parts for other items in the Iraqi Arsenal. In turn, Avibras provides Iraq with bombs, air-to-surface and surface-to-surface missiles and various types of services. Iran will surely be interested in the special projects that the two enterprises are developing, such as the medium-size T-1 tank, a tracked vehicle the first of its kind built by Engesa, and the Astros-1 mobile multiple saturation missile [foguetes de saturacao] launcher, built by Avibras.

The Astros-1 is now entering into production and the first deliveries should be made within the next 120 days. But, according to Brazilian military experts, "the Astros-1 would hardly fit the description that local media attributed to an Iraqi general."

WARNING AGAINST VON BAUMGARTEN INVESTIGATION REPORTED

PY141206 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 MGT 14 Feb 83

[Text] In its 12 February issue, CORREIO BRASILIENSE carries a headline reporting a warning attributed to an adviser to President Joao Figueiredo. According to the report, the creation of a congressional investigative committee -- CPI -- to look into the Von Baumgarten case is a provocation and it is a clear threat to the opening process. The Von Baumgarten dossier is only a pretext for creating a CPI that will surely become a Nuremberg court for the 1964 revolution. But there is not even a remote possibility that the revolution could be subject to an investigation.

SILES ZUAZO INVITED TO BRIZOLA INAUGURATION

PY141208 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Leonel Brizola, who was elected Rio de Janeiro governor, has invited Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo to attend his inauguration. According to reports datelined La Paz, Brizola's message reads: After being elected Rio de Janeiro state governor by the Democratic Labor Party during the recent elections held in Brazil, I have the honor of inviting my illustrious and dear friend to the inauguration ceremony. It is not known whether the Bolivian president answered the invitation.

PINOCHET RESHUFFLES CABINET, EXPLAINS CHANGES

New Cabinet Members Named

PY141202 [Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1145 GMT on 14 February reports that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has reshuffled his Cabinet. The changes are as follows:

Finance minister	Carlos Caceros
Economy minister	Manuel Martin Saez
Justice minister	Jaime Delvalle
Education minister	Monica Madariaga
Foreign minister	Miguel Alex Schweitzer
Minister secretary general of government	Ramon Suarez
Central Bank president	Hernan Felipe Errazuriz

New Cabinet Takes Oath

PY141238 [Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1215 GMT on 14 February reports that the new Chilean Cabinet took the oath of office this morning. In addition to changing the ministers of finance, economy, foreign affairs, justice, education and the general secretariat of government, President Pinochet appointed (Francisco Falk) as the new interior under secretary. (Falk) was cultural attache to the Chilean Embassy in Great Britain.

Pinochet Explains Changes

PY141902 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Excerpts] President Pinochet has made six Cabinet changes. The swearing-in ceremony of the new Cabinet members was held in the O'Higgins room of La Moneda Palace. During the ceremony, the president reasserted that the government will continue to implement nationalistic guidelines without any foreign distortions. He denounced the action of political groups that are directed and financed from abroad and he reasserted that the government will continue on its path to achieve the institutionalization of the country in keeping with the present constitution. After he swore in the new Cabinet members, Pinochet explained the reasons for these changes.

[Begin Pinochet recording -- in progress] The Finance and Economy Ministry. I have decided to accept the resignation that was submitted by Rolf Luders. Moreover, I have decided to split the Finance and Economy Ministry into two separate ministries, and therefore, they are to be headed by different ministers.

I have appointed Carlos Caceres Contreras as finance minister. Since Carlos Caceres is the present president of the Central Bank, he is familiar with and has actively participated in the negotiations process undertaken with foreign banking institutions to reactivate the financial sector, and therefore, he is ready and able to continue with this process. I have appointed Manuel Martin Saez as minister of economy, development and reconstruction. He is an official who has great experience in the business sector and is fully able to play an active role in the economic recovery process.

I would like to note that the separation of these two ministries will allow the finance minister to dedicate more time and more of his ability to dealing with his complex and specific tasks, and within this context to carrying out his duties in keeping with the dynamism demanded by the present circumstances, both at home and abroad. Moreover, this will free him from the constant duties required by the Economy Ministry. [end recording]

The president also reasserted the present economic policy. [Begin Pinochet recording] We have studied the present economic situation our country is experiencing (?a great deal). When the government economic policy started to face difficulties, there were some sectors that immediately tried to return to the old socialist schemes.

I must warn that those who are following this path will [words indistinct] the loss of freedom as happened before 1973. I want to reassert that there will be no changes in the government's economic policy and that, as always, the solution to those problems affecting us will be sought in keeping with the well-being of the majority of the people. Moreover, I reassert that I am convinced that the most effective way to achieve the economic development of our country is through private initiative while the state fulfills a secondary role, thus giving equal opportunity to all Chileans.

I hereby express my gratitude to Rolf Luders, who under critical circumstances, assumed the leadership of the economic sector. He has issued important measures aimed at improving the situation of the financial sector and the successful negotiation with the IMF, all of which are key factors for undertaking an economic recovery, which is a priority task of the new ministers. [end recording]

Moreover, the president praised the work carried out for 3 years by outgoing Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames. He said that former Education Minister Alvara Arrigada will assume an important post related to education abroad. Outgoing Government Secretary General Hernan Felipe Errazuriz has been appointed Central Bank president.

At the end of his speech, Pinochet denounced the activities of some political groups that are directed and financed from abroad. [Begin Pinochet recording] The government will continue to uphold its nationalist guidelines without the foreign (?intervention) that is seen today in some sectors that have been contaminated with ideological imperialism of international inspiration, which (?comes to us) not only through totalitarian groups but also from so-called social or Christian groups, which in addition to receiving foreign [word indistinct] philosophical and economic support.

[Word indistinct] I hereby denounce those agents of foreign ideologies who with their hypocritical attitude are gradually undermining our most sacred and true values, and who in their zeal to harm the government, forget the fatherland and when abroad slander the nation by using the human rights issue in a demagogic manner.

In this slander campaign, the Marxists are helped by those who call for the rights and individual freedoms [words indistinct] before 1973 were [words indistinct]. Fortunately, in view of the well-known patriotism of Chilean citizens, [words indistinct] ideologists [words indistinct] will never be able to achieve their evil and [word indistinct] objectives. [end recording]

Pinochet added that the government will continue on the path that has been established to achieve our goals in keeping with thegradual institutionalization process and with what is established in the Constitution.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA111534 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Bogota -- Last night the government issued a number of important adjustments to the tax reforms. It issued new measures as part of the economic emergency. The economic emergency period, during which the powers granted by Article 122 of the national Constitution may be used, expired last night. At the end of the latest meeting of the Council of Ministers, which had declared itself in permanent session since the beginning of the economic emergency, Finance Minister Edgar Gutierrez Castro said that the new measures seek to harmonize national interests, confront the fiscal crisis and activate the various sectors of the national productive system.

Most of the decrees issued in the last phase of the economic emergency incorporate the observations and suggestions made to the government by various organizations in a document signed by the presidents of at least 11 associations from industry, commerce, finance, agriculture and the services sector.

The measures include a new and significant reduction in the income tax rates for individuals as well as the reduction in withholding taxes. The withholding tax rates for this year were also approved.

New and important incentives for the opening and capitalization of corporations were established as another means to promote the productive sector and generate new jobs. The estimated income [renta presunta] is maintained at all levels but the agricultural sector received special tax relief because the decree stipulates many modifications which benefit the country's agricultural and livestock production.

BOMB SLIGHTLY DAMAGES NEWSPAPER'S OFFICES

PA141738 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Bucaramanga -- The police have no clues as to who was responsible for two dynamite attacks on LA VANGUARDIA LIBERAL, a newspaper published in this capital. It was officially reported that yesterday, several individuals in a car threw a bomb at the newspaper's offices. The attack caused only minor damage. Less than a week ago, a moderately powerful bomb that had been placed in front of the same newspaper's building was deactivated before it exploded. The sinister organization Death to Kidnappers claimed responsibility for this attack. Authorities indicated that no person or group has claimed responsibility for yesterday's attack. They added that the investigation continues in order to apprehend those responsible.

350 GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA132225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2151 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Bogota, 12 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- In the past few weeks some 350 guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) in Colombia's southern Caqueta Department have accepted the government's amensty, according to official sources today. Caqueta Governor Jose Miguel Ortiz said the leftist guerrillas decided to lay down their arms and accept the amnesty following the government's formal promise to provide economic aid for them to return to their farm chores in that undeveloped region of the country. He added that the government actions have thus far yielded positive results in the search for peace in that province, where Colombia's most belligerent guerrillas operate.

"The amnesty is yielding good results in Caqueta and we hope other rebel groups will soon abandon the armed struggle and return to civilian life," Miguel Ortiz said. Some 1,000 rebels have already laid down their arms since the government of conservative President Belisario Betancur promulgated the amnesty law in December.

FARC FORCES SURROUNDED BY ARMY AT LA MACARENA

PA140121 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[By Jorge Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 2 Feb (CIEP) -- Creation of a new front by the communist "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" (FARC), which intended to set up an operations base on the eastern plains, was frustrated by the Army's counter-insurgency troops in the Macarena range. A reliable source close to military intelligence told CIEP (the oldest Colombian domestic news agency) that the so-called "Operation Oil Lamps" [Operation Candilejas], begun by the 7th Brigade in mid-January in response to the massive kidnapping of 49 persons on the Yari plains, has turned out to be one of the most effective operations against the structure of that outlawed organization.

"Franklin," top leader of the first front, was killed during this operation, together with several other young members who had recently joined the rebel ranks. They were receiving "training in the combat camp" to integrate the foothold of the planned new front. The military forces discovered just such a plan, through which FARC intended to strengthen its financial resources to expand its operations bases. The plan also included the support of some pro-Soviet nations that have been supplying FARC with arms and war materiel, as recently revealed by 7th Brigade commander Gen Fernando Gomez Barros.

"Joselo" Surrounded

CIEP also received exclusive information that the main part of the besieged column at La Macarena range is headed by FARC General Staff member Rigoberto Lozada Perdomo, better known as "Joselo."

"Joselo," who usually led the so-called second front, had come to support the column traveling from the Yari plains to Meta Department and which now is trying to disperse through the "Guayabero" area, which was previously occupied by the troops of the notorious Manuel Marulanda Velez, popularly known as "Tirofijo."

Release of Peruvian Pilot Pending

The same military sources confirmed that the operations will maintain their intensity, pending the release of the Peruvian pilot known as "Pepe," kidnapped in mid-January near the "Caquetania" farm in the Yari region, together with 48 others already rescued by the troops.

The current military operations already include the destruction of several guerrilla camps, the confiscation of an arsenal of FAL and G-3 rifles, UZ 1 machineguns, mortars and fragmentation grenades and the seizure of ultra-modern communications equipment manufactured in Japan.

According to Army Intelligence, FARC, which is trying to open new fronts, constitutes the largest guerrilla group in the country, quite superior to the M-19, which has gained notoriety through its spectacular actions.

Military experts actually admit the existence of 14 combat fronts.

VALENCIA ON NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY PREMISES

PA122208 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Excerpt] During yesterday's Foreign Ministry Training Center inauguration ceremony, Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez rejected the superpowers' arms buildup, particularly of nuclear weapons, while hunger, helplessness and ignorance prevail in the Third World. In his speech, Valencia also said:

[Begin Valencia recording -- in progress] ...refraining from the threat or the use of force in international relations, nonintervention, rejection of territorial boundaries established by force, peaceful resolution of conflicts, maintenance of relations with all the world's countries regardless of their political systems and on the basis of mutual respect and the preservation of common interests, and universal defense and promotion of human rights and basic freedoms. For this reason, this Ecuadorean policy coincides with the general policy of the developing countries, which reject all forms of imperialism, colonialism and [words indistinct] oppose the power blocs through which the large powers want to keep the world divided and advocate authentic international cooperation so that justice and law may prevail in international relations. These policies also coincide in that they condemn the senseless arms race in which so many countries, especially the large powers, are involved, and particularly condemn the nuclear arms race while hunger, helplessness and ignorance prevail in the world and countries are struggling valiantly to overcome the great obstacles of underdevelopment.

That is why Ecuador is engaged in intensive international activity, bilateral as well as multilateral, to defend its rights and protect its interests. In the midst of the great international economic crisis that must affects the developing countries because they lack the means to implement their plans, our country has promoted important initiatives to seek cooperation among countries that share a common culture and vision in order to strengthen its own position in the great battle to which the developing countries are committed: the battle to achieve, among other things, a new international economic order, justice and new horizons for our people. [end recording]

ENERGY MINISTER SAYS OIL PRICE 'NOT FLOATING'

PA120319 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Before boarding a plane for Venezuela to discuss oil marketing matters, Gustavo Galindo, natural resources and energy minister, said that Ecuador's oil price is not floating.

[Begin Galindo recording] Ecuador is not floating its oil price. That would lead one to think that we are selling at the price being offered right now. This is not the case at all. What we have defended and will continue to defend is the official OPEC price, which has not yet been changed, of $34 per barrel for standard crude oil.

We are going through very uncertain days with much speculation in the oil market. For this reason, our oil sales are under great pressure. However, we respect the OPEC resolutions and want to contribute to the unity that OPEC has thus far maintained. For this reason, we have not lowered our oil price.

The latest ministerial agreement voided a previous agreement that set the long-term price of oil at $32. The importance of this latest agreement lies in the fact that during the Geneva meeting there was the possibility that a resolution officially readjusting prices could have been reached. We simply voided the decree setting the price at $32, thus enabling Ecuador to adapt itself to any fluctuation that may result from the Geneva meeting. [end recording]

ASUNCION DAILY SCORES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

PY112125 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 10 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Truth Spoken With Reluctance"]

[Text] The Department of State has recognized that Paraguay cannot be blacklisted because of human rights. The admission has been made reluctantly and in a dyspeptic temper, as always occurs in the Yankee bureaucracy, both among politicians and on the governmental level. In that mood, and with Quaker prudishness, it was recognized that in Paraguay there is "tranquillity, stability and economic growth" under President Stroessner's government. But, since some fault must be found, it is added that this has been achieved at "a considerable cost to political rights and individual liberties."

We do not understand how there could be any tranquillity or stability without political rights and individual liberties, since the foremost condition for growth -- which requires work, production, investment and also confidence in the future -- is the moral state of the population, its identification with the environment in which it lives and the stimulus and optimism instilled into the people by the realities surrounding them. You can even see this in movies: For example, when the James brothers were expected to attack even the "saloon" closed and the "sheriff," naturally, did not get ready to receive them with a mug of beer. However, when the James brothers were put out of action even the buckboard horses ran faster and activities increased, not because of the the James brothers but in spite of them.

We would like a similar comparison to be made regarding respect for political rights and individual liberties in all of Latin America, especially the southern cone where we live, and in Central America, which is so near the United States, in order to establish whether Paraguay's situation is among the best and more consolidated. Constitution, government, political parties, elections and opposition would be some of the subjects requiring priority treatment, but free of rhetoric, based on objective data and figures taken from statistics. After that we could discuss the other subjects as we will do anyhow.

ALLEGED COMMUNIST DIES WHILE UNDER DETENTION

PY120221 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Feb 83 p 14

[Excerpts] Yesterday noon Leonidas Bogado Gonzalez died without recovering her freedom or receiving medical assistance. The woman died as a consequence of a tumor in the lungs that prevented her from eating and breathing. According to the medical report issued by the Paraguayan Cancer Institute, the alleged communist was suffering from cancer of the glands. The body of the woman was handed over to the authorities of the women's prison for burial.

It should be pointed out that urgent medical assistance was requested for Leonidas Bogado from the country handling her case on 2 February, that is, more than a week ago.

Leonidas Bogado was charged with being engaged in pro-communist activities by the police investigations department. In her declaration she, as well as all her children, denied those charges.

ARMED FORCES REQUEST CLOSING DOWN OF TWO DAILIES

PY150217 Lima EL DIARIO DE MARKA in Spanish 5 Feb 83 p 3

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces Joint Command has asked President Belaunde to take the necessary steps to close EL DIARIO and to start legal actions to intimidate LA REPUBLICA. The request was made during a meeting of the National Defense Council at government palace last Monday. Army commander Major General Carlos Briceno Zevallos, who acted as spokesman, had expressed his disagreement on the way the two dailies have questioned the activities of General Roberto Noel Moral, head of the military command in Ayacucho.

President Belaunde refused to consider the request and stated that one of the first jobs of his administration was to reinstitute the freedom of the press and that he was not going to do away with it now.

Briceno insisted, however, the president reiterated his refusal.

GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE PUBLIC INVESTMENTS

PY141437 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Lima, 12 Feb (AFP) -- It has been officially announced in Lima that the Peruvian Government has decided to reduce public investments by 33 percent this year in order to improve the economic situation and curb inflation. Fisheries Minister Luis Percovich, who disclosed this information, said that budgeted state and public enterprises investments amount to 3 trillion soles (some $3 billion) but that in view of the agreement to reduce investments, only 2 trillion soles (some $2 billion) will be used. He explained that the measure will not greatly affect labor sectors but he did not specify the areas which would be affected. However, Transport Minister Carlos Pestana explained that the $180-million roadbuilding plan will not be subject to any cuts.

Neither will there be cuts in the emergency plan for Ayacucho Department, which is plagued by terrorism. On the contrary, the government is allocating more funds than those budgeted, to help this region. In addition to the 17 billion soles ($17 million) provided for in this plan for the present year, $5 million will be spent to help small mining enterprises and 1.5 billion soles will go to help the peasants.

HAVANA CITES MURDER CHARGES AGAINST POLICE

PA150003 Havana in Quechua to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] In Ayacucho, a prosecutor has declared guilty the guerrillas [words indistinct] and ordered the police force, called Sinches, to pursue these guerrillas [words indistinct]. The Sinches had previously murdered (Andres Calderon) in his own home, in front of his neighbors, for no reason whatsoever. The Sinches are also charged with involvement inthe murder of eight journalists.

PARTIES ASK PARAGUAY TO SPARE PRISONER

PA142352 Havana in Quechua to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A letter drafted by many political parties was sent to the Paraguayan Embassy in Lima, Peru. In it, the political parties asked that the life of (Margarita Baez Romero), who was arrested by the Paraguayan police last February, be spared.

HERRERA CALLS FOR OPEC UNITY AGAINST 'INTRIGUE'

PA122034 Paris AFP in Spanish 2024 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Judibana, Venezuela, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today defended OPEC in the face of "intrigue that is designed to divide it" and urged OPEC members in the Persian Gulf and Africa to "resolve the problem of the differentials."

Herrera gave a speech at the ceremony to mark the modernization of the local refinery of Amuay, the largest refinery in the world outside the United States. Herrera emphasized that OPEC had managed to end the "miserly price of oil that contributed in a large measure to the wealth of the industrialized nations, since they were the only ones to really benefit from cheap energy."

"OPEC must get closer to other exporters; Oman, Norway, Egypt, Great Britain and above all Mexico," Herrera said.

"It is by all lights advantageous that there be a sincere dialogue between producers and consumers to guarantee the stability of markets, obtain secure and reliable supplies and have a sensible long-term policy," he added.

According to Herrera, "to play at inducing a reduction of prices would have great negative consequences, because it is our duty to preserve the strategic and economic value of oil."

The differentials of extralight crude at present have driven a wedge within OPEC between the Gulf nations, led by Saudi Arabia, and the African countries, led by Nigeria.

Herrera reiterated that international interests are trying to "divide OPEC and place its members in positions of opposition or confrontation. We must reach a rational understanding in programming production in order to avoid the decline in prices that is apparently being promoted by certain international communications media that are at the service of large-scale interests," he said.

The refinery has a production capacity of 630,000 barrels of crude a day. Thanks to the modernization of the Amuay refining system, it has become possible to increase that plant's production by 40 percent and produce more high octane gasoline. The modernization required an investment of $1.1 billion over the past 5 years. It made it possible to lower the average crude entering Amuay from 24 to 21 degrees API (American Petroleum Institute).

Gustavo Galindo, Ecuadorean minister of natural resources and energy, and (Abas Honardoost), deputy minister of petroleum of Iran, were present at the ceremony, in addition to dignitaries from Mexico and other countries.

MINISTER DENIES ALLEGED ENDERS STATEMENT

PA142213 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Defense Minister Vicente Luis Narvaez Churion has denied that Venezuela provides military aid to the Salvaduran regime, as Thomas Enders, U.S. under secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has allegedly reported.

According to the community of Salvadoran exiles in Venezuela, Enders had asserted that two rapid deployment battalions of the Salvadoran military regime are currently training in Venezuela, and that there are Venezuelan military advisers in that Central American country.

The defense minister categorically denied the U.S. official's assertion and said that the presence of four soldiers and one lieutenant colonel in the Venezuelan Embassy in El Salvador is due to the many attacks and the insecurity that prevails in that small country. According to Narvaez, this situation led both the ambassador and the military attache to request these extra personnel.

BID FOR FULL NONALIGNED MEMBERSHIP WITHDRAWN

PA142300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2153 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Caracas, 14 Feb (EFE) -- Venezuela has decided to withdraw its application for admission as a full-fledged member of the Nonaligned Movement. A note to that effect was addressed today by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco to Cuban Raul Roa, president of the movement [title as received].

Venezuela, which is currently an "observer" in the group of nonaligned countries, had asked for admission as a full-fledged member last year during the meeting that the movement held in Havana. However, Venezuela's wishes met from the very beginning with the opposition of neighboring Guyana which, in the opinion of the Caracas government, has tried to make undue use of the principle of consensus within the movement by exercising a sort of "veto."

The condition Guyana has set to lift its "veto" is that Venezuela sign a document by which it virtually forsakes its claim to the Essequibo territory, which comprises two thirds of the present cooperative Republic of Guyana.

In the note he sent today to the president of the Nonaligned Movement, the Venezuelan foreign minister asserted that the attempt by the Guyanese Government to obtain "bilateral, legally inadmissible and unacceptable advantages" is at odds with the principles and goals of the movement.

The note added that Venezuela has had the great pleasure of receiving entirely favorable remarks on its application for admission from "an overwhelming majority" of the nonaligned member countries. It added that Venezuela feels that the rule of consensus for the adoption of decisions within the movement "is desirable" in the search for peace and effective unity among the Third World countries.

The letter to the president of the Nonaligned Movement added that "this conviction is not affected by any improper use of the rule which may be made occasionally by a given country."

This is the reason for Venezuela's request that consideration of its request for admission be suspended "sine die" [given in Latin].

According to Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco, this will relieve the Nonaligned Movement from the untenable situation of having to choose between disregarding Venezuela's request or abandoning the rule of consensus it has traditionally upheld.

The foreign minister added that the withdrawal of Venezuela's application will give Guyana an opportunity to reflect "about its hardly solidaristic attitude of trying to impose its will, without justification of any kind, upon the rest of the nonaligned countries." The note ended by asserting that Venezuela intends to continue attending the meetings as an observer.

EDITORIAL REJECTS U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS CONCERN

PA140447 Mexico City UNO MAS UNO in Spanish 9 Feb 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Our Human Rights"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has released a report on human rights throughout the world. The self-appointed vigilante of these values includes some references about Mexico in this document.

With those governments which, to the detriment of their sovereignty have agreed to subject themselves to periodical certifications of their behavior, the Washington administration can proceed as it pleases and as those regimes permit it. The aid to both Guatemala and El Salvador depends on State Department and Congressional endorsement of the prevalence of human rights in those countries -- to mention two examples that are close to us. It is obvious that this certification has little to do with reality, but that is not the only problem. Another very important problem is that this certification represents an illegitimate but official interference by a government in another country's affairs.

Our country would be wrong to deny that its political conduct in general, particularly that concerning respect for human rights, can be examined from abroad. In fact, at the request of a number of private international organizations, our governments has agreed to answer questions on this subject. It would be impossible to curb the right of interested institutions or persons to qualify our country's developments. This is part of a freedom that we will not stop defending domestically.

It is different, however, when a country with which we maintain such broad and important relations, as the United States, ascribes to itself the right to qualify our conduct, whatever it may be. Respect for what each nation does inside its borders is an essential condition in the area of international relations. There is disrepect when opinions are voiced in official documents about another nation's internal regime.

It may be said that this view reflect chauvinistic hypersensitivity. We don't think we are exaggerating by stating our view. Although history must not be a compendium of resentments or reproaches, neither can we deny the existence of precendents that make us beware. The U.S. people's best democratic traditions are usually pushed aside when a policy of power is exercised. One of the manifestations of such a policy is the expression of adverse opinions about another country's reality. There is no right to do this.

We therefore repeat that the prevalence of human rights in Mexico is not Washington's concern.

SEPULVEDA AMOR SAYS COUNTRY REJECTS PROVOCATIONS

FL141749 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0224 GMT 13 Feb 83

[By Juan Balboa Cuesta]

[Text] Tuxtla Gutierrez, 12 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said here today that Mexico will reject foreign provocations, will solve its problems on the southern border peacefully and will continue giving asylum to Guatemalans who enter the country. After signing a development treaty with Chiapas Governor Absalon Castellanos, Sepulveda Amor stressed that peace and security must prevail on Mexican borders, that there must be unrestricted respect for the inviolability of the country's territory and that asylum and refuge must be given to those who demand our protection.

He reported that during his stay in Chiapas he discussed with the governor the programs that are being implemented in refugee camps, which house approximately 35,000 refugees. He stressed that Chiapas is a center of brotherhood between Mexico and the peoples of Central America.

He added that the destiny of the Central American peoples is indissolubly linked to the country's life and, for this reason, the Central American struggle for independence, democracy and economic and social development have a special meaning for Mexico. The foreign secretary said that Mexico knows the profound meaning of a social revolution and the value of the people's will to decide their destiny without foreign interference. He maintained that the solution to Central American problems lies in peaceful dialogue, political negotiaton and the promotion of economic and social development for the people of the area, because, he added, force and violence are false paths and fuel for social conflicts.

He emphasized that despite shortages and the complexity of its own situation, Chiapas has evidenced the Mexican people's tradition of generosity toward those who suffer from adversity and misfortune.

He referred to recent charges of Guatemalan incursions in Mexican territory and noted that Guatemalan authorities through Ambassador Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro, have clearly indicated their intention to cooperate in the investigation of these incidents.

In conclusion, he said that a country like Mexico, with historical experience, natural wealth, invaluable human resources, large infrastructure and solid institutional patrimony, does not fall when it faces obstacles or when confronted with internal or external difficulties.

RELATIONS WITH UK VIEWED ON EVE OF QUEEN'S VISIT

FL141400 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0044 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 12 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- British Embassy spokesman Philip Dent said today that the 192-hour visit of Queen Elizabeth II of England to Mexico, beginning 17 February, will reaffirm the good relations between the two countries. The royal visit will be covered by some 100 foreign communications media from her arrival at 1530 (2130 GMT) in the port of Acapulco, to the 45-minute tour of the Lazaro Cardenas steel plant in Michoacan, to her stay in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco and her send-off by the people in La Paz, Baja California, on the Mexican Pacific coast.

Queen Elizabeth II, who is 56 years old, will be accompanied by the prince consort, Duke Philip of Edinburgh, who is 61, and by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, among other officials.

It is estimated that at present 4 percent of all foreign investments in Mexico originate in England, with emphasis on the sheet steel industry in the Lazaro Cardenas industrial port in Michoacan, in the amount of $500 million. Between January and October 1982, England supplied 150 million pounds sterling in machinery and equipment -- especially for transportation and tractors -- textile, metals and tools, secondary chemical products and pharmaceuticals, as well as scientific products. Mexico sent 50 million pounds sterling in products, but more than 60 percent of the items were light petroleum products, according to official documents at the British Embassy. At the world level it is estimated that Britain is Mexico's 5th largest trading partner, after the United States, Spain, Japan and France, with the receipt of $142.5 million worth of Mexican goods in 1981.

Queen Elizabeth will talk to President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado in Acapulco and in Puerto Vallarta. After her tour of the Mexican Pacific coast she will continue to the United States and Canada.

'KINDLE LIBERTY' EXERCISES WITH U.S. BEGIN 11 FEB

PA122006 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] The "Kindle Liberty" joint U.S.-Panamanian miltiary maneuvers began today in the Panama Canal Zone and will last until 17 February.

In a press communique published in Panama City, the Panamanian National Guard and the U.S. Southern Command indicated that the maneuvers are aimed at guaranteeing the joint defense of the canal, in accordance with the treaties that the two countries signed in 1977.

OPPOSITION REQUESTS U.S. AID TO STOP PARADES' CANDIDACY

PA131922 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 Feb 83 p 15

[Secundino Torres Gudino column: "A Politcial Humiliation"]

[Text] A morning newspaper reports that a group of the so-called democratic opposition asked the U.S. ambassador for his intervention to prevent the candidacy of the general. No sensible Panamanian could even conceive of such behavior as being real and possible.

It has cost our country a lot to gain its political independence from the northern nation, at least in this aspect. Up until the era of the forties, the United States had prominent participation in the selection of presidential candidates. Furthermore, it was imperative for the president of the republic to undergo socialization in U.S. culture as an ambassador of the isthmus to that country before wearing the presidential sash. Whoever did not have their approval could not aspire to hold the nation's highest post.

The vituperative attitude of the opposition is irrational. Even the most desperate political adversaries outside the power structure reject foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of all Third World countries. The principles of "nonintervention," "sovereignty," and "independence" have infinite value. To endanger these principles that are inherent in the state's existence is to head toward the path of treason.

It would seem as if the high opposition leaders who asked for the execrable intervention of the United States in the selection of a presidential candidate did not participate in the struggles against the Filos-Hines Treaty, the sovereignty marches in the fifties and the 1964 martyrs struggle. That attitude represents the rejection of our entire national history, which is now experiencing a rebirth of patriotism with the patriotic struggles for the fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. A Spanish adage suggests to the opposition: Desperate ills call for desperate measures. Their conduct is an inappropriate way to conduct the affairs of the fatherland, because rejection of U.S. politcial intervention has been a fundamental struggle of our people; and we cannot undo what has been done, unless one wants to go back into history on the path of dastardly aspirations.

Liberals Deny Charge

PA131803 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Feb 83 p 1A

[By Maria Victoria Gonzalez]

[Excerpt] "The government press is being insolent in daring to insinuate that the country's opposition is requesting intervention by the U.S. Government. Government officials are committed up to their necks with the United States, to whom they owe more than $3 billion. They cannot operate without the IDB, the AID and the military aid that the Southern Command and the Pentagon give to the National Guard." Liberal Party leader Cesar Pereira Burgos made these charges while refuting reports published yesterday by MATUTINO.

The MATUTINO article claimed that the opposition parties had begged the U.S. ambassador in Panama not to allow Gen Ruben Dario Paredes to be a presidential candidate. "The MATUTINO article is definitely false as regards the Liberal Party, and I am sure that it is equally false regarding the other opposition parties. Until now, the only U.S. officials who have commented on the coming elections in Panama has done so in favor of General Paredes. He is the one who has been seeking support from U.S. Government and financial sectors, according to Pereira Burgos. Meanwhile, Dario Pitti Serrano, Liberal Party national director, said that "the opposition parties can hardly be the ones begging to the U.S. Government. On the contrary, these parties stressed the need to hold a national plebiscite to discuss amendments to the Torrijos-Carter treaties, since these amendments completely violated the spirit of the treaty and trampled on national aspirations."

PDC Reacts

PA131700 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Feb 83 p 7A

[Communique issued by Panamanian Christian Democratic Party; date and place not given]

[Text] In reference to an article published by the newspaper MATUTINO on Friday, 11 February, regarding an alleged meeting between opposition parties and the U.S. ambassador, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] declares the following:

1. This new false and slanderous report by MATUTINO against the PDC is no surprise because this newspaper, which is closely linked to the National Guard G-2, specializes in this type of report.

2. The PDC, along with other opposition parties, accepted the U.S. ambassador's invitation to meet with Ambasssador Kirkpatrick during her recent visit to Panama.

3. In the meeting with Ambassador Kirkpatrick, the PDC representative did not suggest or request directly or indirectly any U.S. intervention in Panama's domestic affairs. He broached two topics only: the need for Panama and other Central American countries to compelte their democratization processes by their own efforts, and the need to overcome the main socioeconomic problem affecting these countries -- unemployment.

4. The PDC is clearly opposed to the present government's foreign policy. The two main characteristics of this policy are: repeatedly intervening with weapons and troops in other countries' affairs in support of Marxist-Leninist guerrilla groups, and allowing intervention by all types of foreign individuals, groups and governments in our country's domestic affairs. The PDC believes, on the contrary, that Panama's foreign policy should be one of democratic nationalism. This means a democratic policy to achieve our development and the exercise of our sovereignty, jointly with other democratic countries, especially in Latin America.

AMADO DENIES STATEMENT ON MILITARY MANEUVERS

PA071605 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Feb 83 p 6-A

[From "The Notebook" column]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado has said he has not issued a statement on certain military maneuvers in the area. However, we received a copy of a communique with the Foreign Minstry's seal that expressed concern over the maneuvers. Due to journalistic suspicion, LA REPUBLICA did not publish the document because the seal alone was not enough without a signature. We would definitely like to know the Foreign ministry's position on this delicate subject.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE CANCELS TRIP TO MEXICO

PA150342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge's tentative visit to Mexico at the end of the month, when he would have particiated in a special ceremony hosted by the unions, has been canceled.

Presidential House sources announced this afternoon that the president has decided not to go to Mexico at this time because he has a number of previous commitments.

Mexico's most important democratic unions had decided to pay tribute to President Monge, in recognition of the fact that he is the first union leader to become president of a Central American country.

More on Cancellation

FL150245 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 14 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge cancelled his scheduled 23 February visit to Mexico City, it was officially announced here today.

Marcelo Prieto, Costa Rican ambassador to Mexico, said that due to internal problems the president had to decline the invitation extended by the Confederation of Mexican Workers to preside over its assembly as secretary general.

He absolutely rejected the German news agency DPA [DEUTSCH PRESSE-AGENTUR GMBH] version which attributed a San Jose Presidential House spokesman with saying that the cancellation was President Monge's response over the treatment received by Foreign Minister Volio last week.

Marcelo Prieto explained that among the internal problems there is the visit of Pope John Paul II on 2 March which is going to require President Monge's presence for the preparations. He said the Costa Rican president is very grateful but had to decline and await a better opportunity to visit Mexico.

He said it was dishonest on the part of some sectors to attempt to separate good friends by distorting information since Foreign Minister Volio was very satisfied with his trip to Mexico and considered to opportunity to meet with the new Mexican administration as fruitful.

FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD MEETING ON AREA PROBLEMS

PA141955 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez have been meeting in San Jose since last night to review all the efforts to achieve peace in Central America. The meeting was resumed this morning and by noon some positive results are expected which will be expressed in a joint communique.

According to the two visiting foreign ministers, the meeting called by Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez is extremely important and will open the way for new actions. Here are remarks in this regard by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgard Paz Barnica:

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica in progress] ...with the objective of exchanging views and undertaking mutual consultations regarding the efforts that Costa Rican Foreign Minister Volio, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena and I as Honduran foreign secretary have undertaken since 4 October 1982 when the Forum for Peace and Democracy was created. We will analyze the consultations or efforts that the three foreign ministers have carried out to strengthen a policy of peace for Central America and the maintenance of democratic and pluralistic institutions for the region. We will analyze this situation at the initiative of our dear friend, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez, and we will view other alternatives, including a regional meeting which excludes none of the countries of Central America; which has no exclusions whatsoever and includes the participation of other democratic countries like Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. The meeting would be called to analyze the Central American situation on behalf of peace and democracy.

[Question] When would this meeting be held?

[Answer indistinct]

[Question] No, this other meeting.

[Answer] We would have to analyze this carefully so that it will be held at an opportune moment, when circumstances so permit.

[Question] Bearing in mind that the Central American situation is somewhat urgent, shouldn't this meeting be held as soon as possible in line with the talks that Foreign Minister Volio held in Mexico last week?

[Answer] Circumstances and the diplomatic consultations that are held prior to such a meeting will determine whether it will have the desired success. This should be handled carefully, cautiously and objectively so that positive results can be achieved.

[Question] Is there a possibility that the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers might also go to Mexico to establish contacts with the Mexican Government?

[Answer] Every visit, dialogue, understanding and exchange of viewpoints is necessary with any country that is interested in solving the Central American problems on the basis of a stable and lasting peace and the operation of democratic and pluralistic insitutions that are the product of the desire of the people through votes.

[Question] Have you considered where this important regional meeting will be held?

[Answer] There is nothing specific but there are several possibilities. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez said that the time has come to review all of the peace efforts and to consider a number of solutions. Therefore, he said, we have entered the phase of implementing what has been achieved. Among the proposals under analysis at the foreign ministers' meeting are the holding of a regional meeting without exclusions and with the participation of several democratic countries; Central American peace; and the strengthening of the democratic institutions. Here is Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez' statement on this subject:

[Begin recording] [Volio Jimenez] In both last night's session which lasted 4 hours and in this latest session we will continue to review everything that has been done so far in the area of promoting peace, security and democracy in Central America.

We believe that it is time to stop and seriously analyze the consensus that has been achieved so that we can begin new phases that will truly lead to peace. In other words, in this way we can begin the phase of implementing so many good ideas. Since we are the protagonists, we are three protagonists in what occurs in Central America, we think that we should always take the initiative.

[Question] Would the regional meeting being planned be held soon?

[Answer] We are considering the various alternatives we have come up with. That is about all that I can say right now. We plan to issue a communique on our analysis. [end recording]

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena said that the meeting that the Salvadoran, Honduran and Costa Rican foreign ministers are holding in San Jose will enable them to consider what has been achieved so far in the search for peace and for the strengthening of the democratic institutions in the region. We are studying the regional situation and the actions that we must adopt to achieve the results that we sought with the creation of the Forum for Peace and Democracy, the Salvadoran foreign minister added. Here are Fidel Chavez Mena's remarks on the San Jose meeting:

[Begin Chavez Mena recording] We wanted to resume talks among the three of us. We have always held bilateral meetings but I think that this meeting promoted by Foreign Minister Volio will enable us to stop and consider, to study the regional situation and the development of events. It will permit us to draft a common strategy to strengthen a program of peace and of course, to strengthen the democratic institutions. [end recording]

Press Release on Meeting

PA150237 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] The foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, Fidel Chavez, Edgardo Paz Barnica and Fernando Volio, respectively, feel that despite the good will of the parties involved, efforts to achieve peace in the area have been hindred by several factors. Among the factors noted is the lack of adequate information about the meaning of the various peace proposals, as well as discrepancies regarding purposes and means and the lack of sufficient emphasis on mechanisms designed to implement pragmatically the various peace initiatives that have been formulated.

The foreign ministers, who met last night and this morning and afternoon, also felt that it is indispensable to devote more time and reflection to the points of convergence that would make it possible to reach a consensus in order to proceed to the next phase of the process toward peace and democracy.

In a press release, the foreign ministers said that this phase can be nothing but the discussion of the means that will make it possible to express the consensus in realistic and serious agreements with the participation of all the states involved.

To this end, they will continue the exchange of opinions that began in San Jose, in order to arrive at other proposals that seek to bring peace to the region.

In the final part of their declaration, the foreign ministers state that unspecified nations and groups have tried to minimize the initiatives of countries like El Salvador Honduras and Costa Rica. They add that this attitude distorts their intentions as main actors in the events; thus these groups become factors that hinder the attainment of the proposed goals.

The foreign ministers said that their countries have the right to promote pluralistic and participatory peace and democracy as an expression of the promotion of peace, democracy and freedom in their sovereignty and democratic institutions. [sentence as heard]

The possibility of holding a regional meeting without exclusions and with the participation of other democratic nations will be studied in depth, in order to determine an opportune time for such a meeting, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez said. He also said that a commission made up of representatives of the three countries is reviewing the various peace proposals that have been made for the region, in order to identify points of convergence and thus reach a consensus. All this will help to coordinate the actions that will be carried out to achieve a democratic pacification of the Central American region, Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez said.

The foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras returned to their respective countries this afternoon as soon as the meeting ended. The talks, which were carried out for some 8 hours over these past 2 days, were continued during a luncheon hosted by Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez. It is believed that the actions that have been scheduled will lead to a definitive formula.

We feel that the meeting was positive, and we reached points of convergence in this effort to find peace for Central America, Volio Jimenez said.

FRENCH ROVING AMBASSADOR ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA110447 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Antoine Blanca, France's ambassador to Latin America, arrived on Thursday in Costa Rica to gather information about Central America. The French diplomat will meet with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio and with President Luis Alberto Monge. Blanca arrived in Costa Rica from Panama. He also plans to visit Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico.

MINISTER ON MODERNIZATION OF POLICE FORCE

PA150004 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Public Security Minister Angel Solano Calderon has said: Within the program to improve the Civil Guard I have presented a request to the Civil Service Directorate that a police statute be drafted to guarantee the stability of the public forces. We also asked the Civil Service to carry out a study of the Civil Guard wage scale, with the awareness that the government has a firm and resolute policy in this regard. I do not think that I am departing from this policy if I call for better treatment for all the members of the public forces.

We have had aid from brother countries in training our Civil Guard, and in 8 months we have raised the level of competence and morale of the civil guardsmen, the minister said.

When I say that it is by respecting our traditions that we strengthen the public forces, I say this because I am not surprised by the fact that every time we make an effort to modernize our police force the enemies of Costa Rica's freedom and the enemies of democracy continue to insist that we are militarizing the country, the minister said.

We are going to do our duty of guaranteeing more tranquillity, while the government moves forward with the other great (?pillar) on which the country's security and peace must be based, as long as this is not done at the price of progress, the minister added.

The government should and is doing this by promoting social and economic development programs to guarantee justice, because we want Costa Rica's security to be sustained, not by force of arms, but by the force of social justice, the minister said.

EL SALVADOR

STATEMENT ON 1984 ELECTION CAUSES CONCERN

PA150048 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Ambassador Kirkpatrick is worried over a statement by [Central Electoral Council, CCE, member] -- Dr Rafael Hasbun. This has been confirmed by reports from the U.S. Embassy in this capital. According to these reports, following a meeting between Kirkpatrick and the CCE members, Dr Hasbun made a very impolitic statement to the effect that a referendum is being prepared in case no presidential elections are held next year. Some 30 local and foreign newsmen who were crowded into the room also heard Dr Hasbun's statement.

Several politicans feel that these individualistic assertions are harmful, for they further damage the country's image in connection with the preparation of an event that has already been announced by President Dr Alvaro Magana, who has confirmed that presidential elections will be held here in El Salvador in 1984.

The election represents a commitment between the government and all the other political sectors involved in this process. The Constituent Assembly reportedly will be asked to question the CCE members in connection with this statement which, it has been learned, had not been authorized by a majority of CCE members.

PCN SAYS IT WAS IGNORED DURING KIRKPATRICK VISIT

PA150058 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] The National Conciliation Party, PCN, has announced that Ambassador Kirkpatrick did not meet with its leaders.

The PCN leaders noted that this was the second time that a high-ranking U.S. Government delegation or official failed to meet with them. They feel this is a manipulation by sectors interested in keeping the PCN -- which for 18 years remained in the government -- from voicing its opinions as one of the country's three leading parties.

Diplomatic sources or the government itself should explain why this political group -- which according to the reports provided to this newscast today, is the third biggest party -- is being ignored.

'POLITICAL PRISONERS' BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PA150359 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador -- The Salvadoran Political Prisoners' Committee today began staging an indefinite hunger strike to [word indistinct] the government to review their cases, currently in the hands of military courts or judges.

The political prisoners, who according to a rebel station comprise the fifth front of struggle of the revolution, say in their communique: Our lengthy captivity is unfair, since it reflects the general situation, the persecution to which our people are currently being subjected, and the arbitrary and corrupt laws that the regime implements.

The prisoners also demand the repeal of Decree 507, under which those accused of committing political crimes have no right to be defended for a period of 6 months.

The document adds that the practice of making citizens disappear is one of the methods used by the government to curb popular dissatisfaction.

EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

PA150231 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Feb 83 p 13

[Editorial: "Let Us Defend the Country From Foreign Interference"]

[Text] The responsibility for preserving the basic framework of national unity falls to all the parties -- the National Conciliation Party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, Democratic Action and the Salvadoran Popular Party -- that campaigned by raising the flag of good sense and national recovery. However, this responsibility also falls on the democratic and moderate sectors within the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

One cannot ignore the fact that those who promote "maneuvers" and basic alterations of the people's mandate in March are the envoys of foreign governments who do not seek our salvation but rather the implementation of formulas favorable to their own domestic problems. After all, much of the propaganda made abroad against our country describes every party as "rightist" except for the PDC, claiming that any alliance with that party is a step "toward moderation."

However, disregarding the validity of this term, it is evident that on behalf of "moderation" efforts are being made to impose once again on El Salvador the same scheme that functioned during the days of the de facto junta, assuming that those currents are easier to manipulate in any direction, including toward a final surrender to terrorism. Neither should we forget two very important things. The major Venezuelan parties that have practically led their country to bankruptcy despite its huge natural resources are making every effort to support either the PDC or the Social Democrats, due to the benefits that this represents in terms of Venezuelan domestic policy. However, one cannot ignore the fact that later the Venezuelan will have to be repaid for this support by letting them manipulate Salvadoran politics.

Meanwhile, in the United States, many congressional groups want to hand over power to puppet regimes, which are invariably described as "moderate."

ARMY'S USE OF WHITE PHOSPHOROUS DENOUNCED

PA141751 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] San Salvador -- In an interview broadcast by Radio Farabundo Marti, U.S. Doctor Charles Clements denounced the Salvadoran Army's use of white phosphorous bombs against the civilian population.

Clements is a Vietnam war veteran who joined the FMLN in the Guazapa area. the North American said that there is ample evidence of the use of white phosphorous against the Salvadoran civilian population. He added that this evidence will be sent to the U.S. Senate and House.

Clements who is known in the front under the pseudonym of Camilo, said that large-scale bombing with white phosphorous in Vietnam directly preceded the imperialist defeat.

PAPER QUESTIONS CALL FOR POLITICAL SOLUTION

PA121947 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Feb 83 p 7

[Editorial: "Can't a Victory Over Terrorism Be Achieved?"]

[Text] In the hearings held last week in the United States to decide whether aid will continue to be given to El Salvador, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders said that the United States is not trying to obtain a military victory in El Salvador. Instead, it is trying to control the guerrillas "while the country's economic and social recovery is achieved and a satisfactory political settlement is obtained." This is the first time that the U.S. Government has proposed an alternative other than the defeat of terrorism. This position should unquestionably be seriously and urgently studied by the Salvadoran Government and people.

As is easy to deduce from Assistant Secretary Enders' statement, the United States and some Western governments are asking the democratic forces of Central America to abandon a military victory and make efforts to strengthen the democratic mechanisms and possibly to incorporate the criminal groups that have unleashed the current regional disaster.

All of this occurs at a time when there is continual supervision of our country. Demands are made to avenge the assassination of the four women and the two "advisers" of the Salvadoran Institute for Agrarian Transformation. We are submitted to inquisitional investigations twice a year to grant us an "aid" whose final beneficiary is the United States. We must never forget that this insane aggression is nothing but an espisode in the final war against the West and the United States. While we put up the dead, there is grumbling about giving us weapons and the means to defend ourselves.

If "a military victory is not being sought," does this mean that the aid to El Salvador will have as a condition that terrorism will not be defeated? As part of that strategy so that victory will not be achieved, are we perhaps being deprived of elements such as radar and patrol boats that are essential to stop the flow of men and weapons to El Salvador from Nicaragua? Why is there such a big emphasis on the need for "dialogue" in El Salvador, while those same voices remain silent about all the horror taking place in Nicaragua?

So as not to succumb like the Vietnamese, who followed the advice of negotiating with the beast, the Salvadoran people need to review their strategies, bearing in mind the sole objective of pacification and not submission. Another path would only lead to slavery and misfortune. Salvadorans must at no time forget what occurred in Nicaragua, where divisions and quarrels ruined what at the beginning was a patriotic effort against the dictatorship. Above all, we must be aware that blindness in the face of a common danger and a belief that "Sandinism" was a valid political option consistent with a republican and pluralistic system led to despotism a thousand times more alienating than had been experienced before.

It is likely that, as news reports from abroad indicate, the military tactics in the fight against subversion are currently being reviewed in our country. Several places, especially in Cabanas, have been cleaned of subversives, returning the necessary tranquillity to the people. The strengthening of military investigation and intelligence will surely play a valuable role in this effort. This aspect can be improved by taking advantage of the experience of nations that have overcome terrorist attacks, such as Uruguay, Argentina or Israel.

Only the greatest blindness can consider as a legitimate alternative an "entente" with the aggression, above all when men, weapons and resources would in this way be freed to intensify the attack currently underway against Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica. Once those countries have been subjugated and forced to "negotiate," the horror of war will once again return to us, if by that time we haven't already totally fallen under Marxist servitude.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Ambassador Hinton Disparaged

PA111734 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] For a long time, the oligarchy had been accusing Deane Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, of being a proconsul, an interventionist, a meddlesome [word indistinct], all because sometimes Hinton has done or said things that have displeased them.

On more than one occasion, the elegant and hysterical ladies of the already famous feminine fronts and peace crusades attacked Hinton in costly newspaper advertisements. However, the oligarchy realized that while it may not always be in agreement with imperialism, it is not advisable — particularly for an oligarchy that already has smelled death -- to be at odds with imperialism.

In the first place, the oligarchy thought: If you can't beat the enemy, join it. The oligarchy began ingratiating itself to Mr Hinton [words indistinct]. The parties in honor of Mr Hinton, the flattery about Mr Hinton's country and the monetary insinuations to Mr Hinton began then. However, Mr Hinton did not fall for them. The man was hard to convince [words indistinct].

That is when the big idea, the very brilliant idea came up. We don't know who came up with it [words indistinct]. The thing is that in it lay the solution to the problem of ensnaring Mr Hinton. The same trick that was used by the [word indistinct] family to trap Gen (Euclides Casanova) had to be used on Mr Hinton; love. [Passage indistinct]

And that is how, during an elegant reception, our hero was introduced to the [word indistinct] distinguished, cultured and [word indistinct] Patricia de Salaverria, a widow. Mr Hinton, himself a widower and also divorced as well as the father of two healthy boys, fell madly in love with Patricia at age (?60) [passage indistinct] Mr Hinton fell into the trap that had been laid by the oligarchy.

Now, they have announced the wedding between the (?golden) Ambassador Hinton and the flower, albeit already a little wilted, of the oligarchy, Patricia de Salaverria.

FMLN War Bulletin

PA120039 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command of El Salvador, read by FMLN General Command member Commander Joaquin Villalobos in Morazan department -- live]

[Excerpts] In view of the importance of the military actions carried out by columns of the Commander Rafael Antonic Arce Zablah Brigade of the FMLN in the north and southeastern part of the country, we present a summary of developments and results of actions carried out since 12 January.

The overall results of our actions are: Our brigade in the east has seized the following to date: 263 rifles, 6 artillery pieces, 80,000 rounds of ammunition and 78 prisoners. The army has lost a total of 216 men, including guardsmen, soldiers and 3 officers. We have not been able to determine the number of wounded. On the other hand, our forces have suffered 9 dead and 42 wounded. During the combing operation against our camp in La Guacamaya, the enemy seized the following materiel: armory workshop equipment and explosives kept in reserve deposits, which also included working tools, an electric welder, a generator, 100 kg of tnt, detonators and some 40 rifles that were out of commission and used only for spare parts.

In other caches, the enemy found communications equipment, 250 rounds of ammunition for 50 caliber machineguns, 5,000 rounds of 7.62 caliber bullets, food, 80,000 colones and $23,500 in cash. The army also found a Radio Venceremos spare parts deposit and some old recorded cassettes. These materials represent a small and insignificant loss compared to our capacity to obtain supplies and to all that our forces have seized from the dictatorship.

While the enemy attempts to build up the forces' morale and to overcome the ridicule of its special troops that are bogged down in the north, our forces in the south continues inflicting strategic blows to the enemy, which has said among other things that it killed 220 of our men.

We would like to ask the soldiers and officers who participated in that operation where the bodies are. Where are the arms they seized and the prisoners they captured? Is not this similar to when the enemy said it killed 500 of our men in La Union, including 5 foreign commanders?

Why, a week after claiming that they killed 500 of our men, which supposedly left us in a very bad situation, was the army forced to use all its forces to try to stop our advance in Morazan? We doubt anyone will believe their story of 220 dead.

The prisoners and members of the foreign media who have filmed prisoners and dead soldiers are genuine witnesses of our victories. The army members that each day see officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers disappear are also witnesses of our victories.

Perhaps the deaths the army of the dictatorship and Colonel Flores claim they have caused us are the 25 women murdered in Agua Blanca canton, in Cacaopera, or the 15 children killed during the bombing of Berlin.

The army also says it has occupied all our camps. Where are all the men it used to occupy those camps? The truth is that La Guacamaya camp is a mystery to the enemy, against which only the elite troops and the very scared colonels have made an advance in an effort to encircle the hills and trenches, supported by an intense fire against no one.

So far, we are not defending any territory. We can decide when to fight and when not to fight. To seize La Guacmaya camp does not represent a great victory for the dictatorship's army. No matter how many casualties they claim against us, our forces will make them look like fools. Let us ask the exhausted soldiers and officers, who have been going up and down hills and have not been able to stop us, what they think. Let us ask the guardsmen, policemen and soldiers who fought in Berlin, San Agustin and San Francisco Javier, or the 250 soldiers who were patrolling the bridge over the Lempa River.

The extension of our rearguard allows us great operational facility without any waste. That was the reason that Radio Venceremos did not stop its transmissions for one single day, despite the six battalions participating and the alleged encirclement of our forces.

When we have to defend territory because conditions for our final advance are right, the enemy's troops will not set foot on a single inch on the land we have won.

Our revolutionary army maintains control of most of Morazan Department. Looking objectively at results, not at the lies disseminated by Colonels Florez, Monterrosa, Mendez and (Calito), the soldiers who are dying in combat should question the success of an operation in which the army has engaged most of its troops and all it has to show is a few dozen victims and useless rifles, all junk, and an overwhelming waste of manpower that is often going in the wrong direction, fighting against empty trenches, engaging in senseless maneuvers and only proving how scared the colonels in charge of the special troops are.

It is appropriate that the officers and troops of the Cuzcatlan, Pichiri and La Union battalions wonder why they were assigned to the flank that Colonels Flores, Monterrosa, Mendez and [name indistinct] knew was the point of greatest resistance. Troops were sacrificed in this operation, and at the moment that Monterrosa, Mendez and [name indistinct] were briefing the press on a supposed victory, our units were inflicting many casualties on the battalions, which no one bothered to reinforce.

The decomposition and fear of the dictatorship's army are already reflected in the fact that the majority of the enemy forces think more about saving themselves than of fulfilling the missions assigned by the U.S. advisers.

The results accumulated so far by our forces can be stated as follows: We have control over large sectors of northeastern El Salvador in Morazan, La Union and San Miguel Departments because the army has been unable to hold positions in the majority of the towns. In Morazan, it has lost control of large sectors of the strategic Gotera-Perquin Highway and the positions occupied in Perquin can be reached only by air.

Our units clash daily with the Belloso Battalion troops who are trying to patrol our areas, keeping them virtually besieged. According to our objectives, we forced the enemy to concentrate the majority of its elite troops in Morazan, allowing columns of our brigade to act in the strategic areas of southeastern Usulutan Department to incorporate young fighters in our ranks, deal strategic blows against the economy and raise the morale of the people in the cities.

The wear and tear on the army in Morazan, the blockage of the strategic coastal highway, the occupation of two towns and one city are unquestionable victories. The FMLN has initiated the war in the strategic areas with victorious steps in Berlin and the southeastern part of the country. The repercussions of the Berlin operation are enormous, and the ability of our forces to maneuver and to play with the enemy have made them look ridiculous.

It is necessary to prepare to begin the struggle in the strategic areas. General Garcia himself and his general staff ahve said that they would not fight in our area but that they would guarantee the economy and the stability of the cities.

What do these gentlemen have to say now? They came to fight where they said they would not come and did not protect what they promised to protect. The crimes and destruction by the Air Force pilots reflect the despair of the dictatorship when it sees its vital centers in danger.

The operations of the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade continue throughout the eastern part of the country and are in addition to the constant blows sustained by the enemy in Chalatenango, San Vicente and Guazapa. Not 1 week goes by that the army does not lose rifles, have soldiers taken prisoner or killed and does not lose towns and positions. Every day their moral collapse draws nearer and the lies told by Garcia, Monterrosa, [word indistinct] Mendiz and Flores will not maintain the morale of troops who suffer only defeat every day. Our forces' advance leads us closer to the fight for the strategic centers of the large cities, and the people should prepare themselves for these battles that we will wage very soon.

We are on the march to victory. Nothing will detain us. We appeal to our people to organize and prepare for the great battles to come. Revolution or death, we shall win! From Morazan, free territory, 10 Febryary 1983

[Signed] Commander Ana Sonia Medina, Mariana; Commander (Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Lucha); Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Maria; Commander (Claudio Rabindranat Armijo, Francisco); Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta; Commander Jorge Melendez, Jonas; Commander Joaquin Villalobos.

Army Withdrawal in Morazan

PA120315 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] The people are winning the war. A report from Sociedad, Morazan Department, ratifies this statement. The enemy, after its useless operation with its special forces in Morazan, first removed these forces under pressure and is now beginning to pull out its local forces.

General Garcia has ordered all his forces in Sociedad, only 15 km from the departmental capital of San Francisco Gotera, to withdraw.

FMLN forces have now entered two cities, proving once again the uselessness of the enemy operation in Morazan. Meanwhile, General Garcia continues withdrawing his forces from this department under the military pressure of our people.

FMLN Seizes Agua Caliente

PA121537 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] On 11 February, FMLN forces in Chalatenango Department seized Agua Caliente, located northeast of the city of Chalatenango, between Nueva Concepcion and La Reina.

The first report on this action indicates that our revolutionary forces have captured 14 prisoners in Agua Caliente, among them a sergeant of the national army. This is our first report. In following transmissions, we will be giving an official report on this action in Chalatenango.

Central Front Actions

PA121835 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] This is Radio Venceremos transmitting from heroic Guacamaya in Morazan. We continue informing our people and the people of the world about fighting that has been taking place only 40 km from San Salvador.

Reports indicate that since 0200 on 11 February, FMLN forces have had control over the new road linking San Martin with Suchitoto, specifically from La Campana hill to the entrance of Suchitoto. Two enemy forces have been ambushed by our combatants, and up to this moment they have not been able to break the revolutionary siege.

The enemy has suffered heavy casualties, including an officer. We also destroyed an armored vehicle.

The enemy has tried to break the revolutionary control over the new road with help from the Air Force. In these harassment actions the enemy has been usign A-37, Fouga Magister and Arava planes, as well as helicopters, to machinegun the area. Up to this moment, FMLN forces continue to control the road, and heavy fighting has been taking place for 8 km along the road.

Radio Venceremos informs our people that there have been strong clashes at our containment positions with army reinforcements sent from Suchitoto, San Salvador, and Cojutepeque.

As of the time this report was received, the enemy has not been able to enter from any direction, despite the use of artillery and aircraft. Their actions have been unsuccessful because of the courage shown by our combatants of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front.

Attention, this is another report from the area where heavy fighting is now taking place, we repeat, only 40 km from San Salvador.

FMLN forces -- after a quick military maneuver -- have managed to surround another enemy force, which so far has not been able to break the revolutionary siege. Two forces have been besieged by our combatants. These forces of the dictatorship have not been able to break our containment lines.

FMLN forces are maneuvering with the intention of capturing and annihilating these two forces of the dictatorship.

More on Suchitoto Action

PA131442 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 13 Feb 83

[War report issued by the FMLN Modesto Ramirez Central Front on Guazapa hill; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] FMLN forces have successfully concluded the "Reagan, Hands Off El Salvador and Central America" operation. This action included the seizure of the Calle Nueva road from San Martin to Suchitoto. In these actions our forces dislodged the enemy from their positions and ambushed their military reinforcements between kilometer 37 and 45 of the San Martin-Suchitoto road.

The operation began at 0200 on Friday, 11 February, with an attack on the enemy position in Ichanquezo and a siege on La Campana mountain. Our control over the zone extended until 12 February. These violent battles occurred during that period. The enemy posts in the following locations fell into our hands: El Manguito, Milingo, El Copinol, El Aceituno, Ichanquezo and El Morro. The forces in La Campana were contained there, and total control over the road was maintained for 26 hours.

Army reinforcements from Suchitoto, San Martin and Cojutepeque were ambushed and decimated. Those reinforcements were made up of troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade, the National Guard, the National Police and paramilitarymen.

During the fighting we destroyed two military transport vehicles and damaged a helicopter. The FMLN inflicted dozens of casualties on the dictatorship's forces, including four officers. More than 40 weapons were seized and 40 prisoners of war were captured.

Evidence of the great offensive capability of our forces was the battle on the 12th, which was waged under constant but ineffective harassment by artillery and Air Force bombing that lasted all day. The enemy Air Force used rockets, 250- and 500-pound bombs, napalm bombs and heavy strafing. Our casualties were very light.

At the end of the operation, our forces withdrew in an orderly manner to their military bases.

[Signed] Joint Command of the FMLN Modesto Ramirez Central Front on Guazapa Mountian.

Air Actions Decried

PA131528 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos has received more reports on the fighting only 40 km from San Salvador, where our forces have once again attacked the demoralized troops of the military high command. We are told by companeros in the Suchitoto area that our forces have seized more than 40 weapons, including 2 M-60 machineguns and thousands of cartridges.

We are also told that National Guard Capt (Flores Torres) was killed in the battles in El Aceituno. He is among the casualties that our forces have inflicted on the enemy in these battles. Partial reports indicate that our forces have inflicted 20 dead and 50 wounded on the dictatorship's forces.

It has also been confirmed that 40 soldiers have been captured as prisoners of war by our revolutionary army, which only a short distance away from San Salvador has dealt another new blow on a demoralized army.

The fascist high command is demoralized. It is desperate. This is shown by the futile use of its aircraft in the battles along Calle Nueva road. Just as it used its aircraft in the city of Berlin to cause destruction and the death of children, in its desperation during the Calle Nueva battles the enemy Air Force launched 43 rockets, 18 strafing operations and dropped more than 10 250-pound bombs. It is estimated that more than $3 million were spent in this useless action by the enemy Air Force.

We have been told from the Suchitoto area that one of the bombs that did not explode appeared to have a kind of greasy gelatin inside with a heavy smell of gasoline. The companeros tell us that we have a sample of this chemical product as proof of the chemical weapons the desperate military high command is using in view of the advance of our people.

We have also been told that all of this bombing and strafing was useless, since it did not cause any casualties among the revolutionary forces. On the contrary, just as in Berlin, it endangered the lives of the civilian population in the area.

FMLN Victory Forecast

PA131649 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] The FMLN is winning the war. The FMLN is going to win the war. This is a belief that is echoed in the U.S. State Department, that resounds in the White House and capitol, that is reported by the foreign ministries of the world, that frightens the dictatorships of the continent, that increases the oligarchy's departures for Miami and above all that spreads like the plague through the Salvadoran power structure.

The Reagan administration, which had firmly and arrogantly closed the doors to FMLN proposals for a political solution of the conflict, now, faced with the specter of a new political and military defeat like that in Vietnam, is beginning to readjust its plans in El Salvador. Thomas Enders has dared to criticize the disastrous military leadership of the Salvadoran high command. In view of the fact that the revolutionary triumph is near, the Reagan administration has begun to launch trial balloons. There are serious discussions in the U.S. Government about how to save the situation that is in such jeopardy in El Salvador. There are even State Department sectors that in the face of the overwhelming advance of the FMLN have already begun to speak of a possible dialogue with the FMLN-FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front].

The dictatorship's army has reached such a level of decomposition, and the extreme rightist regime has reached such a level of decay, that Reagan has had to send to Central America one of his favorite mummies, Mrs Kirkpatrick, the diplomatic witch. Kirkpatrick came to El Salvador on a clearly interventionist mission. She came to redefine a project that during its electoral farce and alleged democratization phase sank in the most shameful failure. Kirkpatrick came to patch up a ship that is touching bottom. She came to patch up a political project that is useless.

The U.S. military analysts have said it; the FMLN is going to win the war. And according to those analysts, if the FMLN continues its advances, in a few months battles will only be waged around the besieged garrison of the dictatorship.

U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton has said it; the FMLN is winning the war. That is why in view of the alarming situation, Kirkpatrick comes with the latest instructions of President Reagan to try to save the dictatorship. As a result of Kirkpatrick's trip, the country will soon have news of new changes and dismissals. More than one government official will see his head fall in the basket of changes. The dictatorship has reached the limit of servilism when it decorates the oppressors, the interventionist masters; when it awards the Jose Matias Delgado order to diplomatic witch Kirkpatrick. The representatives of the empire are decorated. It is the same empire that supplied the airplanes and bombs that in Berlin caused destruction and murdered children.

Imperialism is desperate. Central America is no longer its backyard where it subjugated our peoples under the most shameful neocolonialist yoke. That has ended in El Salvador. We have begun a new history, for which our people struggle in their militias and revolutionary army. We fight for our national sovereignty, for the rescue of our cultural identity and for the rescue of our sovereign Salvadoran essence; and we will never lay down a single weapon. The people are winning the war! El Salvador is rising up so that it will never kneel before imperialist arrogance!

Rebels Control of Road

PA141236 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] From Guazapa hill we have received the results of the combat in Calle Nueva. The clashes, which began at 0200 on 11 February, gave the FMLN forces control over the new Suchitoto-San Martin Highway.

Our forces controlled the highway for approximately 26 hours. The forces of the dictatorship were dislodged from several positions. The enemy's reinforcements were seriously damaged and were made to flee in disorder.

Our forces attacked the enemy and occupied six enemy positions. Our forces also damaged a helicopter and destroyed two armored vehicles.

Here are some of the weapons seized from the enemy during these operations: 41 M-16 rifles; 2 M-79 grenade launchers and 20 grenades; 1 M-60 machinegun; 8,000 7,62-mm rounds; and more than 3,000 5.56-mm rounds.

The FMLN forces captured 40 soldiers, including an officer. The enemy had 35 dead and 40 wounded, including a captain and a lieutenant. We had two dead and six wounded.

The enemy is concentrating two companies and is waiting for reinforcements. They plan to launch a counterattack in a desperate effort to recover the positions lost to the FMLN. The San Martin-Suchitoto Highway is closed and access to San Martin is only possible via the Pan-American Highway.

GUATEMALA

ARMY, CIVILIAN GROUPS KILL 31 REBELS IN CLASHES

PA112157 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] It was officially reported today that the Guatemalan Army and civilian groups have clashed three times with subversive groups so far this week in El Quiche, killing 31 rebels. The worst clash occurred in Nebaj, where army patrols found a group of rebels and killed 25 of them without suffering any losses.

In Playa Grande, El Quiche, 5 rebels died in a clash with the local civilian self-defense patrol. Lastly, a military patrol in Ixcan killed a rebel identified as (Juan Alvarado), alias (Rogelio). Two soldiers were wounded in this clash.

SELF-DEFENSE GROUPS, PATROLS CLASH; 25 KILLED

PA132245 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 4 Feb 83 p 9

[Text] According to a charge filed yesterday at the Defense Ministry by a group of patrolmen from Chiche, Quiche, some 25 Indian peasants have been killed as a result of friction among civilian self-defense patrols operating there. Peasants Marcos Lux, Jose Xon, Juan Xon and several others met yesterday with the deputy defense minister to inform him of the way in which the civilian patrols act in Chiche, where they are practically decimating the patrolmen in the cantons of that municipality.

When asked by newsmen at the National Palace, they answered that they don't know why the Chiche self-defense groups are attacking the patrols in the cantons of Chapol, Laguna Secs, Choyonche, Itzabamabaj and others areas near the municipal capital.

They blamed peasant leaders Sebastian Tol, Jose Vielmann, Catarino Urizar and several others for these incidents, and accused them of ordering the capture of patrolmen in those catons. They added that patrolmen Marcos Lux remains captured without justification. Lux has been beaten and threatened with "being shot at any moment."

These incidents are frequent, despite the fact that the army has told the peasants that instead of fighting among themselves they should unite to support the military patrols in their struggle against subversion. Now, they said, we have asked the Defense Ministry to intervene as soon as possible. Otherwise, more people might get killed because of these differences.

Twenty-five patrolmen have died in these cantons; the self-defense groups in Chiche are responsible. Unless immediately checked, armed clashes may occur among the patrols themselves, the patrolmen said in conclusion.

PRESIDENT RIOS MONTT DEFENDS SPECIAL COURTS

PA141707 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Weekly address to the nation by Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] On 23 March, the government began to enforce the law since it had been ignored and flouted and existed only on paper. We cannot end political crimes if we do not harshly punish those who, pretending to be politicians or protecting themselves under a political banner, commit all kinds of crimes.

A number of criminal actions have proliferated and they make one presume that the cosa nostra is spreading. The proliferation of these actions shows that crime is another common means to earn a living, protected an organized team of those who are the good guys when they speak but who are cowardly and small-minded they are invited to act.

The 23 March events were a reaction to illegal abuse and manipulation and to injustice. With full determination and awareness, the special courts were established to bring about the prompt, complete and exemplary administration of justice. All those criminals who wanted to be politicians, including some who were politicians, were give a clear opportunity to accept the amnesty and redirect their lives in a process of peace and work. The sanctions and punishments that were going to be applied to the criminals were made known, and we gave notice that were not going to play around. The results are clear. Many have been tried. Some are already free. Others have been sentenced to lesser sentences and four have already been executed. We are dispensing justice.

Recently, the special courts issued severe sentences against people who committed serious crimes and there have been a number of laments and complaints that are justifiable only for the [word indistinct] who are professionals. We very quickly forget about the large number of bodies that used to appear in the ditches and the clandestine cemeteries. We quickly forget that due to the lack of justice, thousands of scoundrels are in the streets threatening the lives, property and honor of whomever they please. They call that justice. There are others who are free because they argue that there was not enough proof. Oh, God, they also call that justice.

In this charade, there are organizations, journalists, experts and even some diplomats who, showing off their good-heartedness, have intervened -- without this being their intention -- so that the sentences will not be carried out. They have been pledging for human rights to be respected. They think that here in Guatemala one more right can be added; the right to be a criminal without being punished. This is so only here in this country of Indians, because in other nations death sentences are issued for lesser crimes. Over there is sentencing by intelligent people, while here [word indistinct].

We must stop letting ourselves be manipulated. We must realize that the merchants of crime are trying to destroy us. They are trying to destroy our nationhood, a nationhood that we have not been able to build. The special courts are a social, legal and moral necessity. Look, we don't want any more death squads. We don't want any more hands. [Referring to the White Hand, an ultrarightist terrorist group] We don't want any more bodies in the streets, on highways and in clandestine cemeteries. Neither do we want courts like those in other countries where they disregard the law.

It is written that the judges are not there to instill fear in those who do good but in the bad people. If you hate jail and executions, don't murder, don't kidnap, don't rape, don't be a terrorist, because those who do those things are going to lose thier freedom or their lives. We no longer want people filled with wickedness and hatred violating the rights of others. By the way, have you thought what you would feel if you or your family were victims of these criminals? Think about it. We want to be fair. Thank you very much.

URNG DENOUNCES REFUGEE SITUATION AT BORDER

PA130415 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG] has denounced the difficult conditions to which thousands of Guatemalan refugees are subjected at the Mexican border.

URNG has released a declaration denouncing the falsity of the statements made by Dictator Efrain Rios Montt, who has accused the Guatemalan revolutionary forces of stimulating the exodus toward Mexico. According to URNG, tyrant Rios Montt has launched a campaign advocating the refugees' return to the country, hypocritically promising them a life of peace and tranquillity. URNG explains that the Guatemalan dictator intends in this manner to justify the aid that the U.S. Government will soon grant him to protect those repatriated, while, in truth, Rios Montt dreams about consolidating power and crushing the guerrilla resistance.

GOVERNMENT MAKES 10-PERCENT BUDGET CUT

PA140413 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1805 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt has announced that the national budget will be decreased by 130 million quetzalez (on a par with U.S. dollar). The decision was announced by Finance Minister Leonard Figueroa, who said that no cabinet ministry will be saved from "beginning to seriously tighten its belt."

The present national budget was approved for 1.3 billion quetzales, which implies that the government intends to decrease it by 10 percent.

The cabinet ministers and their assistants are working overtime on the government budget cuts since, according to the finance minister, they will have to submit the new plan in the next few days to make it effective on 1 March.

Due to the high illiteracy rate among Guatemala's 7 million people, it was initially believed that the Education Ministry would be spared from the cut, but Figueroa said that "no one will be exempt from the cut." The finance minister said that the administration began an austerity program this weekend on fuel for government cars, which are now prohibited from circulating on nonworking hours and days.

RELEASED SUSPECTS PLEDGE TO RETURN IF ASKED

PA112213 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Despite the fact that the two foreigners [U.S. citizen Michael Glenn Ernest and Spanish citizen Maria Magdalena Monteverdej know that if they return to Guatemala it might eventually cost them their lives, Gonzalo Asturias Montenegro, public relations secretary of the presidency, insisted that both have formally pledged to come if they are subpoenaed by the Guatemalan tribunals.

[Begin recording] [Asturias] they have pledged to return to the country if they are subpoenaed by the tribunals.

[Question] Were these people released under [words indistinct]?
[Answer] That is correct.
[Question] Were they forbidden to leave the city?
[Answer] No, they were not confined to the city limits. It was also considered that they not be confined to Guatemala because they were obliged to return if the tribunals subpoenaed them. They are (?aware) of this.

[Question] Is the government confident that they will return if subpoenaed by the tribunals?

[Answer] That was their promise. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

U.S. ARMY 'READY TO INTERVENE IN EL SALVADOR'

PA120124 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] San Salvador -- The U.S. Army is ready to intervene in El Salvador to annihilate the guerrillas, U.S. roving Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick said yesterday at a private luncheon. Kirkpatrick met with Deane Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador; Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense; Col Rafael Flores Lima, undersecretary of defense; and a select group of businessmen, according to reports from the (TICA) agency. According to Kirkpatrick, the U.S. Marines would surround El Salvador from the borders of Guatemala and Honduras, while several ships deployed along the Pacific coast and coordinated from the Gulf of Fonseca would supposedly isolate the guerrillas, thus preventing them from getting help from other countries.

ORTEGA VIEWS U.S. POLICY ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA121640 Mangua Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 12 Feb 83

["Face the People" program with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman; Health Minister Lea Guido; Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco; and other unidentified ministers, deputy ministers and representatives of mass organizations and the Sandinist people's militia; in the San Judas neighborhood of Managua -- live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Good evening, Companeros, my name is (Patricia Ortiz), a soldier of the 3d company of the (Herlinda Lopez) Battalion. We have heard that Mrs Kirkpatrick has visited some Central American countries, that efforts are being made to revive the democratic forum and that Mr Enders has also been making a tour. All of this falls within a campaign against our revolution. What are the government junta's conclusions about this?

[Ortega] We know the significance of the Central American people's struggle. We know the significance of the Salvadoran people's struggle, just as we know the causes for which the Nicaraguan people fought until they defeated the Somozist dictatorship. The great problem in the face of the changes that the Central American region and peoples demand is the policy that the current U.S. Administration continues to maintain. It is a policy of force in the region. It is an aggressive and interventionist policy. They think that problems can be solved by using the big stick, and that the peoples can be easily subjugated.

At this time, as the companera pointed out, we have noticed a movement by U.S. State Department officials who have been visiting Latin America, Central American and European countries. They are really making the same speeches. They are saying nothing new. They are making the same speeches. This shows the lack of reflection on the part of the current U.S. Government despite all the resources that nation has. There is really a lack of reflection. There is a lack of intelligence. They continue to deliver the same speech.

What is the speech? They say that Nicaragua is responsible for the situation of crisis in the region, for the situation of people's war in El Salvador. Why do they do this? They simply do this to conceal U.S. responsibility and to justify larger-scale aggressive actions against the Nicaraguan revolution.

It is no coincidence that while they are delivering this speech, and while U.S. officials such as Mrs Kirkpatrick, Mr Enders and Mr Bush -- and all with the same little speech accusing Nicaragua -- are making their tours, at the same time tours are being made by the traitor and other traitors who had a little courage to struggle against Somoza but who did not have courage to face the U.S. aggressive policy. They have now become pawns of U.S. policy. These Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary elements now move about in Latin America. It is no coincidence that the gentlemen of the Democratic Coordinating Board have also been touring Latin America in these past few days.

Neither is it a coincidence that this movement has taken place while the military maneuvers were being carried out in Honduras, in the border region with Nicaragua. Alongside that political and military movement, the action of the Somozist guardsmen has continued. They have continued to arm them. The famous "Big Pine" maneuver was used to further arm the Somozist guardsmen, to strengthen them so they can feel they have support to continue their aggressive actions against our country,

Therefore, the U.S. officials have said nothing new. They are simply repeating arrogant words, and they are expressing arguments that go against history and that no one believes. They are not even believed by the U.S. people, the U.S. Congress and the press. They continue to deliver the same speech to justify greater aggressions against the Nicaraguan revolution. They are not assuming responsibility, as they should, for the situation of crisis in the region, particularly in El Salvador.

Havana Cites Ortega Statement

PA122242 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Recent statements by U.S. officials are attempts to justify aggressive actions taken against Nicaragua and to conceal U.S. responsibility in the Central American crisis, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has charged in Managua.

Commenting on the Latin American tours of Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Thomas Enders, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs; and on U.S. Vice President George Bush's statements, Ortega said these leaders are not saying anything new, for their statements only show the lack of reflection of the current U.S. Government.

Commander Ortega said it is no coincidence that these U.S. Government representatives and the leaders of the so-called Democratic Coordinating Board have been traveling at the same time. The board comprises a number of organizations opposed to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Ortega added that it is no coincidence that their travels took place during the Honduran-U.S. military maneuvers known as Big Pine. These maneuvers were used to arm thousands of Somozists and to endorse their actions against Nicaragua.

ORTEGA MEETS WITH SOVIET PEACE DELEGATION

PA131652 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, this morning met with Viktor Vol'skiy, chief of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace [title as heard] who heads a delegation that has been visiting Nicaragua for the past few days.

The meeting was held at Government House and was also attended by Commander Olga Aviles Lopez, president of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, Conipaz; German Shylapnikov, Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua; and (Enrique Pilia), chief of the department of the Soviet Council for Peace. [as heard]

He told Commander Daniel that even before the Sandinist victory, many studies on Sandino were undertaken, and that the first detailed biography of the general of free men was published in the Soviet Union in 1949, said Viktor Vol'skiy, head of the Soviet delegation for the defense of peace, shortly after meeting with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega. Viktor Vol'skiy said that on 21 April in Nicaragua there will be a continental meeting for peace and sovereignty, and in June the general assembly of the peoples of the world will be held in Prague.

Referring to the military exercises that the United States is carrying out near Nicaragua, Viktor Vol'skiy, the struggler for peace, said that those provocations will always exist because imperialism will always try to endanger and attack Central America, particularly Nicaragua.

PAPER VIEWS PURPOSES OF KIRKPATRICK'S VISIT

PA131211 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Feb 83 p 3

[By Leonel Urbano; Kirkpatrick's Trip and Reagan's 'Nail'" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Why is the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations -- whose performance need not be further described with additional epithets -- coming only 2 months after Ronald Reagan made a similar trip?

Jeanne Kirkpatrick is coming at a time when Reagan's Central American policy has placed the area in a critical situation. Reagan's Central American policy has placed him in a difficult domestic and international situation as well, because it reveals not only his aggressiveness, but also his inefficacy.

The most recent effort at establishing a political alliance, made at the so-called "San Jose Forum," has increasingly shown itself to be a transparent cover for a military alliance, as proven by the BIG PINE maneuvers. Not even the fact that Costa Rica is a country that formally lacks an army has managed to dispel doubts about the Costa Rican Government's relations with Israel, the "civic action" visits by U.S. ships and the training of an armed corps directed from the occupied Canal Zone.

At a meeting of foreign ministers of Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia, the governments of those countries placed enough distance between themselves and the "San Jose Forum" to reduce this masquerade to a vegetative existance prior to its total demise.

Now that its most "credible" allies have been discredited, it is difficult for Washington to maintain its unlimited support for the Salvadoran regime in the international arena. The good conduct "certificate" extended to that dictatorship is causing Reagan many headaches. A few days ago, Senator Christopher Dodd questioned Pentagon and State Department officials about the kind of allies they supported in El Salvador, allies who are constantly fighting among themselves.

The divisions in the oligarchy and the military command, along with the loss of the initiative on the battlefield, prove the sterility of the Yankee policy and place the Reagan administration inthe difficult position of changing its counterinsurgency strategy in El Salvador.

An increasing number of voices in the U.S. Congress are demanding such a change in strategy. The TOM THUMB of Latin America [El Salvador] now threatens to become a bomb detonator in domestic U.S. policy. Many congressmen are traveling to that country and returning with more criticism for the government.

Within this context, Kirkpatrick's trip is not only a new endorsement of the unconditional and discredited U.S. allies, but also an effort to reformulate a policy that gives no sign of changing in essence.

If Reagan and his team have not taken the irreversible step of regionalizing the war in Central America at the political level, it can very well be said that he is VIETNAMIZING the situation.

The paradox is that for a few years during the aggression in the peninsula of Indochina the United States managed to weave a pro-imperialist alliance in Southeast Asia -- the SEATO (South-East Asia Treaty Organization) -- while here in its coveted Latin American and Caribbean BACKYARD it has not managed to consolidate anything similar. Both in Venezuela and in Panama, Kirkpatrick will face the stances already formulated by those governments, which clearly oppose interventionism.

Nobody can remove the Central American NAIL from Reagan if imperialism does not remove its claws from the area first.

STATION LINKS PANAMA EXERCISES TO 'BIG PINE'

PA122303 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Our teletypes brought us this information from Panama: A new series of military maneuvers, this time carried out in the Panama Canal Zone under the name Kindle Liberty with Panamanian and U.S. troops, began today with the mobilization of 10,000 military troops.

Although Lt Col Bernardo Barrera, chief of the Defense and Security Commission of the Panama National Guard, described the maneuvers as independent in objectives and purposes from the recent Big Pine exercises on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, the Kindle Liberty or Flame of Liberty maneuvers will be held primarily on Costa Rica's Atlantic coast in areas very close to Nicaragua. [as heard]

Another similarity, although it has been denied by Kindle Liberty tacticians, is that the maneuvers entail defending the Panama Canal against nonconventional, guerrilla forces. This exercise allegedly centers upon an infiltration by guerrilla groups, just as there was a country that attacked Honduras in the Big Pine exercises. It is estimated that the Kindle Liberty exercises will cost some $2 million to mobilize, plus some $5 billion by the time they are ended.

RAMIREZ ON PEOPLE'S HOPES FOR PAPAL VISIT

PA131655 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Feb 83

[By Oscar Abordo]

[Excerpt] On behalf of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN National Directorate, Sergio Ramirez Mercado spoke at the commemoration of the centennial of the city of Jinotepe. He said that the Nicaraguans hope that the main results of the pope's visit will be that the infamous Somozist guardsmen will disappear from the borders. The member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction added that this would be the great message of peace from the pope, who would thus show his concern for peace in the world.

We don't want to see any more mothers like the ones here carrying the photographs of their sons who are heroes. We are confronting a war that the people do not deserve, Ramirez Mercado said. He said that the people want to build a new society. He told the people that the threats have not stopped and that the trips of the Reagan administration officials to Latin America and Europe only increase the situation of crisis and war in Central America, contrary to the alleged objectives of peace that they proclaim. Ramirez Mercado asked the people of Jinotepe to strengthen their defense capacity and to maintain their desire for peace in the face of the threats hanging over our dear Nicaragua.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EXTENDED OVERSEAS TRIP

PA122121 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, Nicaraguan foreign minister, departed for Canada today. He is heading a delegation that will also visit the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and India.

Father d'Escoto is accompanied by Edmundo Jarkin, minister-director of the International Reconstruction Fund; Ernesto Aloma, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Nonaligned Countries; and Augusto Zamora, director of the Foreign Ministry's legal affairs office.

The delegation will be in Canada on 14-15 February and will meet with Allan MacEachen, deputy prime minister and secretary of state. It will also meet with members of Parliament, church authorities, representatives of the Canadian agency for International Development, and leaders of the Progressive Conservative party, Liberal Party and New Democratic Party.

The delegation will be on an official visit to the Yemen Arab Republic on 19-21 February, and will be in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on 22-24 February. The Nicaraguan delegation will finally arrive in India on 26 February to participate in the seventh nonaligned summit.

FRENCH ROVING AMBASSADOR ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA141731 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] French roving Ambassador Antoine Blanca is visiting Nicaragua. He arrived at Sandino Airport at 2200 on Saturday. President Francois Mitterrand's envoy is visiting Nicaragua on the third leg of a Central American tour that seeks to promote peace and negotiations in the region.

During his visit to Costa Rica last week, the French roving ambassador for Latin America said that his government seeks negotiations among all the parties in the Salvadoran conflict, including the FMLN. He stressed that his tour does not include El Salvador because there is currently no one in that country with whom to speak clearly and decisively.

Referring to Nicaragua, he warned that the United States must understand that the doors should not be closed to countries like Nicaragua just because they have carried out a revolution that could affect the interests of some U.S. groups. He also stressed the danger of trying to bring down the Nicaraguan revolution as they tried with the Cuban revolution.

French roving Ambassador Antoine Blanca categorically rejected the view that Cuba and the Soviet Union supply the Salvadoran guerrillas. He described the U.S. State Department's white paper on such alleged intervention as a farce.

LIONEL SOTO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

FL091120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Lionel Soto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat, has arrived in Moscow to take part in a meeting of communist and labor parties members of CEMA. The delegation was welcomed by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo.

CEMA Meetings

FL111318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Antonio Esquivel, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, has met with his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Baybakov. The main topic of their talks was economic cooperation and trade. Esquivel was a member of the Cuban delegation that attended a meeting of secretaries of communist and workers' parties and of representatives of CEMA member countries. The Cuban delegation was headed by Lionel Soto, member of the party Secretariat.

CEMA Plans for Cuba

FL122000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Lionel Soto, member of our party Central Committee Secretariat, has said that CEMA member countries are making studies on economic forecasts up to the year 2000. Among these, he said, are the basic plans for Cuba's development. Lionel Soto attended the CEMA work consultation meeting of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers' parties which just ended in Moscow.

In statements to the press, the leader stressed the importance of these plans for the Cuban economy and pointed out some of the more significant accomplishments which our country has achieved in recent years, such as Cuba's manufacture of 60 percent of the sugar mills' equipment. This average, he said, has already been applied in the construction of new sugar mills and progress will continue in that area with the subsequent result of saving currency for the country, such as in the case of the tandems [not further identified] whose acquisition has contributed several millions of dollars.

Lionel Soto asserted that the progress of the innovators and efficiency experts movement has had a great impact on the achievements of the sugar and other national industries through the rehabilitation of parts and equipment.

He added that among the plans for future development there is a need to establish a mechanics base supported by a large-scale iron and steel production, since the present one -- although having grown considerably compared with 1959 levels -- remains insufficient.

Lionel Soto said that plans for the next few years provide for the development of nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy as well as taking the best advantage of sugar cane by-products.

Another of the plans for Cuba up to the year 2000, he said, is the construction of the Havana metro, a project which is currently under study. He concluded: For a capital with over 2 million inhabitants, the metro will make a significant contribution to resolving the problem of urban transportation.

PARTY TALKS WITH SYRIA OPEN IN DAMASCUS

FL111130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] The first session of the Cuban-Syrian party talks has opened in Damascus. The delegations were headed by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, and Muhammad Haydar, member of the Ba'th Party National Command.

Montane explained the situation in Latin America, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean -- a situation aggravated by the aggressive policies of the United States. He also asserted that the PCC delegation's official visit to Syria is aimed at strengthening bilateral cooperation and confirming Cuba's support for the PLO and for the right of the Palestinians to establish their own independent state.

Montane also had a meeting with Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, to discuss the Nonaligned Movement's seventh summit.

More on Montane Visit

PA141917 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] On Sunday, Jesus Montane, a member of the Central Committee and alternate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, ended a friendly visit to Syria. Montane had visited in response to an invitation of the leadership of the Ba'th Party. During his stay in Damascus, Montane met with Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria and top leader of the Ba'th Party. He also met with other personalities of that Arab country.

In their meeting, Hafiz al-Asad and Montane stressed their mutual solidarity in the face of the threats of imperialism and Zionism, and they expressed their desire to strengthen bilateral cooperation in all fields.

Jesus Montane and Muhammad Haydar, member of the Ba'th Party national leadership, headed the official talks between the two organizations. The agreement of viewpoints on the subjects analyzed was evident during the talks. The two parties especially concurred on points dealing with the situation in the Middle East and Latin America and the Caribbean as well as on the need to work together to guarantee the success of the forthcoming nonaligned summit.

DELEGATE CALLS FOR WORLD TREATY ON NON-USE OF FORCE

FL121300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Cuba has called on the international community to join efforts in bringing about the establishment of an international treaty based on the principle of nonuse of force in international relations. Speaking to the UN Special Committee for the Nonuse of Force, Cuban Delegate Olga Valdes referred to the somber picture presented by the current international situation with the intensification of the arms race and the imperialists' insistence on imposing their aggressive policies.

She cited, for example, U.S. aid to the Salvadoran regime and the recent U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers on the Nicaraguan border. Likewise, she described Israel's aggression against Lebanon as a demonstration of the resort to the use of force in international relations which can only be compared with the Nazi genocide in World War II.

ANGOLA'S JORGE ON CUBAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

PA131939 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge has again rejected the U.S. proposal to link Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban and Angolan troops. He accused the U.S. Government and the racist South African regime of violating UN Resolution No 435 on the future of Namibia, now occupied by Pretoria.

He told the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO of constant South African armed attacks against Angolan territory. He also denounced racist maneuvers to prolong their illegal occupation of Namibia.

Jorge emphasized Angola's support for SWAPO. He said that this included even logistical support, because it is only fair to help a people fighting for their liberation.

HEALTH MEETING WITH U.S. PROFESSIONALS BEGINS

FL141934 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Occupational health professionals of the United States and Cuba will begin a 3-day meeting here today in an international discussion on occupational health. This meeting is aimed at exchanging views between a group of 42 Americans and 32 Cubans on the risks of using pesticides in agriculture, as well as in public health.

New York's Albert Einstein College of Medicine and the Institute of Work Medicine of the Health Ministery's National Council of Scientific Associations are sponsoring this event.

NONALIGNED FISHING, BOATBUILDING MEETING CLOSES

FL111255 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] The first meeting of the advisory group on small-scale fishing and associated boatbuilding for the Nonaligned Movement and other developing countries, which held 3 days of sessions here, has closed with the approval of the final report.

During the meeting, participants noted the lack of organizational structures and institutions which could serve to provide adequate protection of the sector in the socioeconomic order, promote its technology and increase its production. They agreed to identify the complete assistance needs of each country to develop the arts of fishing and associated boatbuilding for subsequent implementation of cooperative actions among interested countries through bilateral or multilateral means. They also addressed the need to train personnel in both fields in those countries needing that assistance. Participants agreed to report the results of the meeting to the seventh summit of the Nonaligned Movement.

ALMEIDA BOSQUE RECEIVES NEW GHANAIAN AMBASSADOR

FL110146 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Cuba's Council of State Vice President Juan Almeida Bosque has received in solemn audience Mr (Goza Magohti) who presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador of the Republic of Ghana.

Foreign Minister Isidor Malmierca participated in the ceremony. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the ambassador and his retinue went to the Plaza de la Revolucion to lay a floral wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti monument.

DAYSI BOUTERSE WARNS ABOUT INVASION THREAT

FL141508 Bridgetown CANA in English 0937 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Feb. 14, CANA -- Suriname's Army strongman, Lieutenant Colonel Daysi Bouterse, has told trade unionists and politicians they have to be more vigilant because of threats by mercenaries in the United States and in the Netherlands to invade this former Dutch colony, the official SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA) said today. The threat, said the Army leader, came from both wealthy persons and "bourgeois elements." But he warned: "No compromises will be made in this legitimate struggle of the Surinamese people for its total liberation."

The army chief made the remarks last week after the country's military rulers said they had discovered a plot -- the second in just over a month -- to topple them.

The first was said by the authorities to involve several leading Suriname citizens, at least 15 of them later shot by the Army, with the former second-in-command of the Army, Roy Horb, reported to have masterminded the second. Horb died in prison. The authorities said he committed suicide, but the Dutch Government, which has been one of the leading critics of Suriname's human rights record, said it suspected the official report.

In his meeting with members of groups including the Progressive Workers and Farmers Union (PALU) and the Party of the Nationalist Republic, Lieutenant Colonel Bouterse said: Suriname would not tolerate paternalism, especially from the Netherlands, and would select its own friends, notably in the region.

Army officers seized power in a coup here three years ago.

SNA said the U.S. and the Netherlands were giving refuge to counter-revolutionary forces and had mounted "a hostile propaganda campaign, economic blockade and diplomatic pressures aimed at bringing down the Bouterse government." The U.S. opponents of Bouterse had paid 1.5 million dollars (U.S.) to a mercenary leader for organising an invasion of Suriname, SNA claimed.

COUNTRY COMPLAINS TO NETHERLANDS ABOUT CHARGE

FL141450 Bridgetown CANA in English 2123 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Feb. 13, CANA -- Suriname has formally complained to the Dutch Government about information the country's delegation spread at a recent meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the offical SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA) reported today. The complaint was lodged with the Dutch Embassy here last Friday for onpassing to Holland. The Suriname Government described the information about the human rights situation here as false, SNA said.

The Dutch delegation was said to have distributed a note which suggested that since the military took power in a coup here three years ago human rights had been violated in a systematic manner.

SNA quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that the Dutch action was "an unfriendly act." The spokesman also said that Suriname's authorities were being "very frank" about recent political distrubances here during which the Army shot several government opponents and had "even invited international bodies to come here for investigation."